BLM LIBRARY
88079107

Bureau of Land Management
California

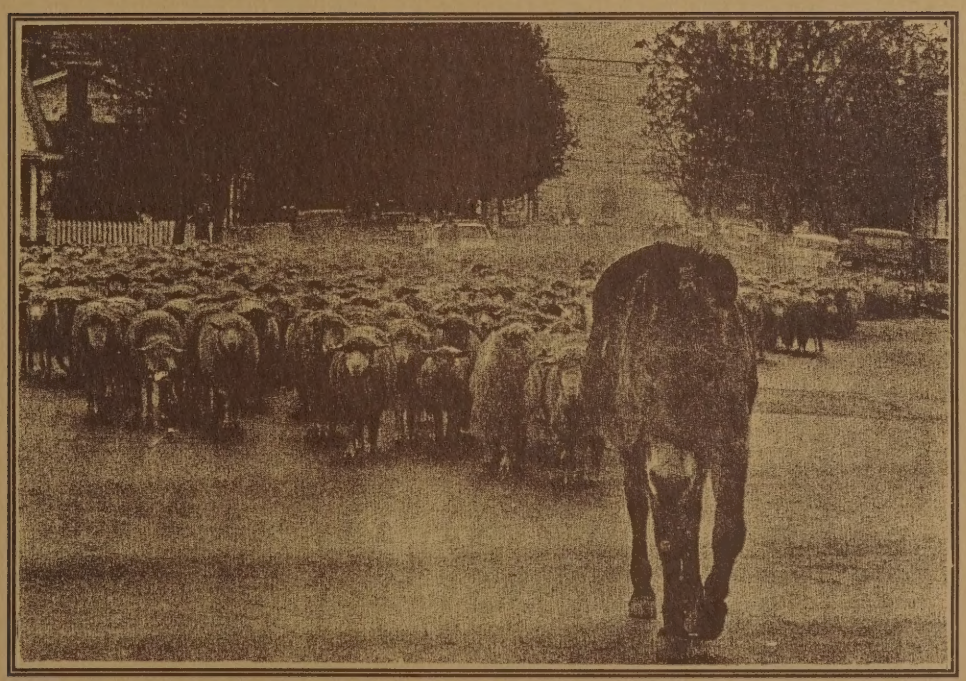
HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

OF THE

WESTERN TEHAMA COUNTY FOOTHILLS

By

Dottie Smith



cultural resources publications
history

F
868
.T3
S65
1997

Frontispiece: A herd of 1,200 sheep arriving home in Red Bluff after an almost month long journey from a ranch near Susanville. The sheep are plodding through downtown Red Bluff headed for their home ranch 12 miles southwest of town. The sheep and donkey are owned by rancher Tony Lourence whose family has repeated the trip yearly for the last 40 years. The tired donkey is an old hand at leading the flock. From the Red Bluff Daily News of 11-30-1966.

#37378974

ID: 88079107

F
868
.T3
S65
1997

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

OF THE

WESTERN TEHAMA COUNTY FOOTHILLS

DOTTIE SMITH
P. O. B. 1147
COTTONWOOD, CALIFORNIA 96022

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
REDDING RESOURCE AREA
355 HEMSTED DRIVE
REDDING, CALIFORNIA 96002-0910

BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 85, OC-521
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225

Eric W. Ritter, Ph.D.
Editor

1997

BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 85, OC-521
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225

FOREWORD

Since the early 1990s the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the principal administrator of public lands in the American West, has embarked upon a major land exchange program. While major blocks of public lands can be found in the western states, some areas, such as in northern California, contain extensive tracts of scattered acreage that are often inaccessible to the public. These scattered parcels often prove difficult, sometimes virtually impossible to manage in an economical fashion. In this age of decreasing federal employees and monies for land management, consolidating areas of important cultural and natural resources and providing recreational opportunities for the public (like along the Sacramento River near Bend) while disposing of the difficult to administer lands, as in western Tehama County, is a management goal derived through careful planning and environmental analysis. Planning, of course, does not ensure that all resources on the public lands earmarked for sale or exchange have been identified prior to a general disposal decision. In this case less than 10% of the lands had, in fact, been field checked. Evaluation of proposed disposal lands includes a consideration of archaeological, historical, and Native American Indian values. This report is a product of this pre-disposal evaluation of cultural resources, specifically those from the historic era.

As a prelude to on-the-ground inventory for and evaluation of cultural resources within lands potentially scheduled for disposal, it is both prudent and adminstratively required to conduct a background study of the region's history and documented or known historic events and places. Both a search through the archives and literature as well as interviews with old timers serves this process. In this regard, local historian Dottie Smith completed a draft historical overview prior to the final land disposal decision in the North Coast Range foothills of western Tehama County. The draft report was used in various reviews required prior to the final decisions on land disposal in this location. In this published document we have an updated, final product.

As of 1997 the scattered, largely checkerboarded public lands within the western Tehama County foothills are mostly grouped in a pool of properties available for purchase by private interests. There is certainly a history in this region and there are important historic people and events that can characterize this location, as the reader will discover when reviewing this document. Through this work of Smith and subsequent field inventories, it was found that the public lands of concern were largely devoid of places that specifically held historic properties judged significant enough to retain in public ownership. Furthermore, in the disposal of these public lands it is not anticipated that any major changes in land use will occur in this mostly steep, brush-covered country of today.

Dottie Smith completed this report with a small stipend and a tremendous interest in furthering our understanding of the region's history. Assuredly there is always more one can do in studying a region's history. But when considering the limitations placed on Ms. Smith in terms of compensation and a government time table, this report plugs a void in northern California's history that may never have been filled without the federal action. Not wishing to see this history record languish in the gray literature bins of a federal agency, it has been published in BLM's cultural resources series to provide the various public and private interests the benefits of this contribution to history. Hopefully, through distribution of this report more appreciation can be garnered for the trials and tribulations of northern California's pioneers, itinerants and settlers and a better appreciation and understanding of the modern world about us in the North State.

Eric W. Ritter, Ph.D.
Editor

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Foreword (by Eric W. Ritter).....i
Table of Contents.....iii
List of Figures.....v
List of Tables.....vi
Acknowledgements.....vii
Introduction..... 1
    Scope and Purpose..... 1
    Sources and Methodology..... 1
Local Environment..... 4
Spanish and Mexican Control..... 6
Trappers, Explorers, and First Settlers..... 8
The Gold Rush and Its Influence on the Project Area.11
Formation of Tehama County.....12
Transportation Development.....14
    Sacramento River Navigation.....14
    The Railroad.....15
    The Lassen Trail.....16
Project Area Neighbors.....17
    Paskenta, The Closest Neighbor.....29
    Indian Settlements.....33
    Nome Lackee Indian Reservation.....33
    Immigrants, Settlers, Homesteaders,
        Farmers and Ranchers.....36
    Resorts, Hotels, Stopping Places.....38
    Schools.....40
        Little Miss Harris's Private Boys School..40
        Coast Range School.....40
        Elkins School.....40
        Elmore School.....40
        Headquarters School.....40
        Hoag School.....41
        Hunter School.....41
        Schultz School.....41
The Project Area 42
    Mines and Mining.....43
    Logging and Lumbering.....47
    Agriculture.....48
    Livestock Ranching.....51
        Cattle.....51
        Hogs.....52
        Sheep.....52
        Goats.....55
        Stock Drives.....55
        Cattle Drives.....55
        Hog Drives.....56
        Turkey Drives.....56

Trails/Roads.....56
Significant Historical Places.....57
Eagle Peak.....57
Humboldt Trail.....58
Summary.....60
Landmarks/Placenames Listing of Western Tehama County.....62
References Cited.....70

LIST OF FIGURES

		Page
Fig. 1	Tehama County Historical Study Area	2
Fig. 2	Study Area, West Tehama County	5
Fig. 3	Mexican Land Grants	7
Fig. 4	1888 Tehama County Map (T23N R7W and T24N R7W)	21
Fig. 5	1888 Tehama County Map (T25N R7W and T26N R7W)	22
Fig. 6	1888 Tehama County Map (T26N R8W and T27N R7W)	23
Fig. 7	1888 Tehama County Map (T27N R8W and T28N R8W)	24
Fig. 8	1888 Tehama County Map (T28N R9W)	25
Fig. 9a	Paskenta Ranch and Samuel Jenison Residence	31
Fig. 9b	Paskenta Stage	31
Fig. 10	Plat of Nome Lackee Indian Reservation	34
Fig. 11a	View of West Tehama Foothills	44
Fig. 11b	Noble Electric Steel Company Mine	44
Fig. 11c	Basler Mining & Development Co. Millsite	44
Fig. 12a	Preusser Sawmill	49
Fig. 12b	Cutting and Bagging Wheat near Paskenta	49
Fig. 13	Humboldt Trail Route	59

LIST OF TABLES

		Page
Table 1	Early Survey Maps' Listings	17
Table 2	Geographic Locations on BLM Lands	42
Table 3	Western Tehama County History File Information from Early Survey Maps/ Records	68

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The history of the western Tehama County foothills would never have been complete without the help, cooperation and assistance of the many "old-timers" who gave freely of their time and knowledge.

I would like to especially thank John Bedford of Paskenta who provided this author with a wealth of information about the history of the area, including a guided tour, the loan of personal notes, maps, written histories, and photographs. Mr. Bedford is currently (1993) 74 years old and has lived in the Flournoy/Paskenta area (as did his parents and grandparents before him) almost all his life, except for a few short years. His work through the years has consisted of laboring in the woods operating heavy machinery, farming, and running a cattle ranch. He currently farms oats, barley, dry land alfalfa, and raises cows and calves.

Also well deserving of special thanks are John and Helen Hencratt of Cottonwood who provided a guided tour of the complete Cold Fork area, in addition to furnishing a wealth of historical information about the northern section of the project area -- their home for many years as well as the home of both of their parents. Their combined knowledge of the area is extensive and accurate. This author has interviewed Mr. and Mrs. Hencratt in past years for other histories and is incorporating portions of that documentation into this report.

Additional special thanks go to 68-year old (as of 1993) Ralph Heitman of Cottonwood who was born and raised in the general vicinity of the project area. Mr. Heitman's knowledge of the project area is extensive, a result of personal experience and being a member of a third generation pioneer family. Mr. Heitman continues his cattle ranching business and was in the process of gathering his cows in the Trinity Mountains when interviewed.

Rick Reiwitz of Redding, aged 79 years in 1993, lived most of his life in the general vicinity of the project area. He is another individual who deserves special thanks. His knowledge of the area is extensive, especially concerning goat ranching. Raymond Anchordoguy of Corning offered inciteful comments on Basque sheepherding in the project area and deserves recognition.

Helen (Flournoy) Coates, also a life-long resident of Tehama County and a descendant of the man for whom Flournoy was named, provided much insight, information and help -- especially concerning the history of her pioneer family.

Julie Burcell of the Redding Bureau of Land Management office, assisted with the graphics and final layout. Shauna Ritter, formerly of Simpson Paper Company, provided the cover stock.

INTRODUCTION

Scope and Purpose

This report is a history of western Tehama County, California, emphasizing Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands (as of 1995) concentrated in the foothills (Figure 1). Historical information on other Tehama County lands in the study area is also included, but this information is used only as a basis for comparison and a better understanding of the fuller picture.

The area of historical focus is located in north central California, in the area west of U. S. Interstate 5 between Shasta County on the north and Glenn County on the south. This report commences with the earliest known explorations conducted by white men in the area beginning in the 1820's.

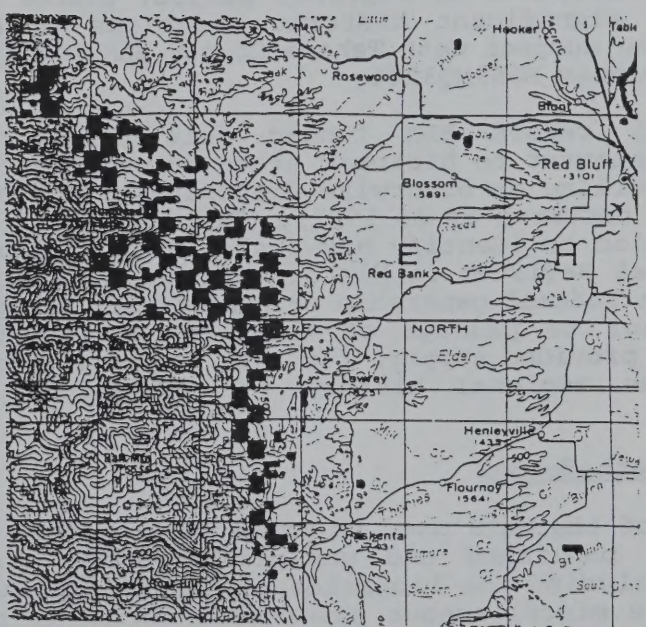
The purpose of this report is to provide BLM with a "...complete historical overview of BLM lands in western Tehama County. Provide a historical narrative of regional people, places and events and identify any significant historic locations on or immediately adjacent to the subject west Tehama County BLM lands." This follows Requisition Number B059RQ3204.

The principal reason BLM funded this project was to gain information relevant to historic sites and places on federal land pursuant to selling or otherwise disposing of the BLM land (which has partially occurred as of 1997). Prior to such disposal, it is BLM's obligation to identify any such places eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Such sites can then be retained in federal ownership or some impact mitigating measures developed prior to passage of these sites into private hands. Secondly, BLM provided support for this report to provide a written record of the regional history for educational and research purposes.

Sources and Methodology

The majority of the data used to write this history was taken from a variety of published and unpublished works in a number of locations, including the libraries of Tehama and Shasta counties. Also used were miscellaneous government documents on file at the BLM office in Redding. The Tehama County Public Library in Red Bluff and the Shasta County Public Library in Redding were most useful in the research process. Articles from various newspapers published in both Tehama and Shasta County were employed. Copies of the earliest known survey maps of the project area are housed at the BLM office in Redding, and these were extensively utilized along with the accompanying surveyors' field notes (Government Land Office 1860). Interviews were conducted with old timers who either lived in or had extensive knowledge of the project area.

TEHAMA COUNTY HISTORICAL STUDY AREA



The research methodology was determined from the onset. First on the agenda was careful scrutinizing of the survey maps and field notes on file in the BLM office in Redding. A listing was made of every homesteader as well as names of creeks, ridges, landmarks, etc. Any and all information pertaining to the history of the project area mentioned on the maps was noted. Personnel at the BLM regional office in Redding were relied upon to point out to this writer known historical material or sites in the project area.

Having harvested the above information, I ventured out into the vast array of books and newspaper articles and materials available to further my gathering and documentation of historical information. What follows is my encapsulation of pertinent parts of the information assembled and reviewed and some limited interpretations.

LOCAL ENVIRONMENT

The study area (Figure 2) occurs in the eastern foothills of the North Coast Ranges bordering the Central Valley. This location more specifically is at and near the junction of three distinct geologic and geographic provinces, the Central Valley (Great Valley), more specifically the Sacramento Valley, the Klamath Mountains, and the Coast Ranges. This region is underlain by an assortment of sedimentary, metasedimentary, metavolcanic, and ultramafic (or low silica igneous) rock types.

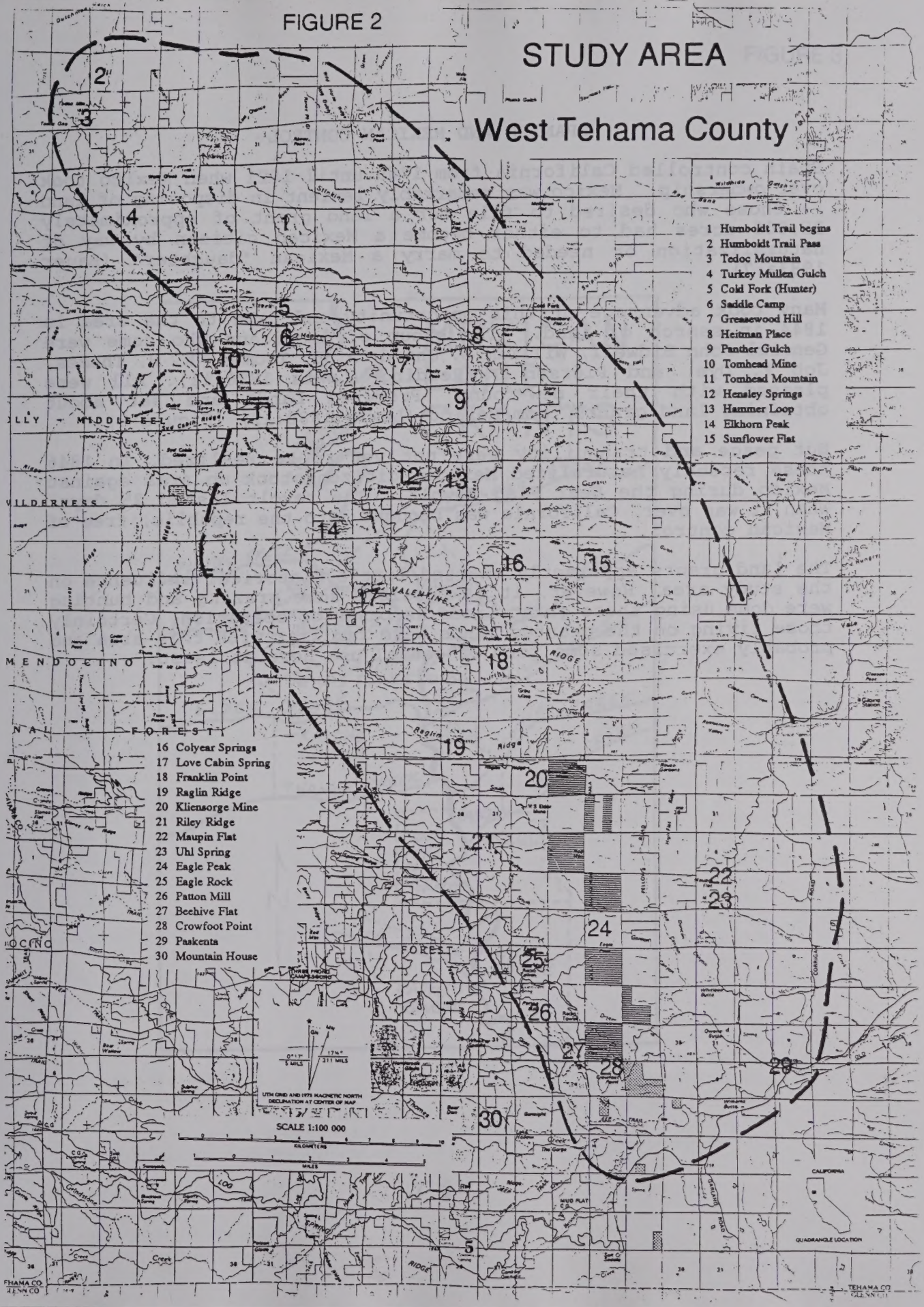
The federal lands generally lie 20 to 35 miles westerly and southwesterly of Red Bluff, the closest major town. These parcels and surrounding lands are hilly to mountainous with elevations from 1000 feet to nearly 5000 feet, but generally in the 1000 to 3000 foot range.

The majority of the lands are covered by dense, nearly impassible, chamise chaparral with scattered, generally small clearings of grasses and star thistle (see Figure 11a). Manzanita, buckbrush, small oak trees and gray pine can also be found on these parcels. The upper elevations are lightly to densely wooded with ponderosa pine, Douglas fir and black oak. The upper elevations of Tedoc Mountain also contain incense cedar. Manzanita brush lands of variable densities occur adjacent to these stands of trees, as do occasional small grassy meadows. Thin riparian zones occur along most of the permanent and seasonal waterways. Vegetation in these zones varies from large oak trees, alders, and willows to rushes, reeds, and grasses. Poison oak is locally in abundance at lower elevations. Some of the higher elevation parcels, in the vicinity of Tedoc Mountain and Colyear Springs, contain stands of commercial timber.

FIGURE 2

STUDY AREA

West Tehama County



SPANISH AND MEXICAN CONTROL

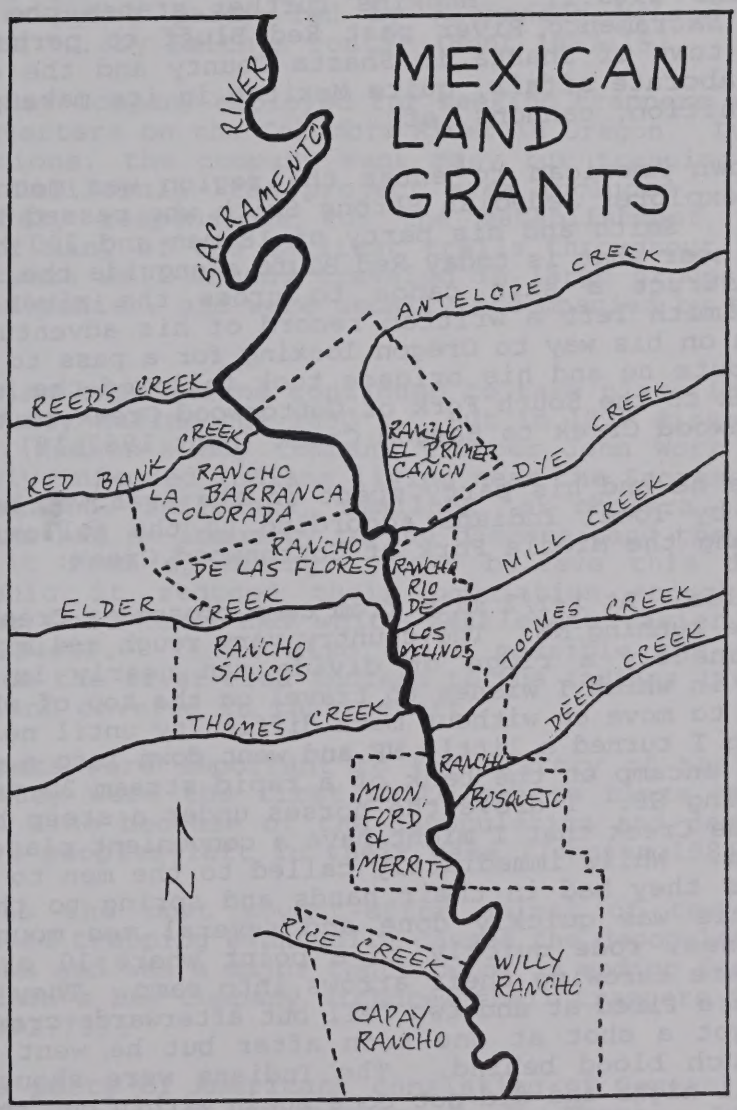
Spain controlled California from 1769 until 1821 when Mexico took over ownership. Mexico was remarkably lenient in disposing of land -- those who desired to file for a land grant of approximately 25,000 acres had to either become a Mexican citizen by way of naturalization or needed to marry a Mexican "daughter" (Bauer 1983a:7).

Many took advantage of this opportunity and came to the area in 1844 in search of land. The group of Americans who came were General John Bidwell, William G. Chard, A. G. Toomes, R. H. Thomes, Job F. Dye, and Pierson B. Reading (Lewis 1880:11). All were pleased with their new-found "Promised Land" and set about obtaining land grants from Mexico (Lewis 1880:12) (Figure 3).

But peace and tranquility were not yet to be realized. In 1846 these recently naturalized Mexican citizens took up arms against Mexico during the Bear Flag Revolt. The revolt lasted 25 days. When it was over, California was brought into the republic, free of Mexican control.

The land grants apparently exerted little historical influence on the study area. However, it is possible some grazing and hunting were done using these grant lands as bases of operation. Certainly those living on the granted lands were familiar with this area and probably exercised some form of casual use here at least.

FIGURE 3


MEXICAN LAND GRANTS
SACRAMENTO RIVER
ANTELOPE CREEK
REED'S CREEK
RED BANK CREEK
RANCHO LA BARRANCA COLORADA
RANCHO EL PRIMER CAÑON
DYE CREEK
MILL CREEK
RANCHO DE LAS FLORES
RANCHO RIO DE LOS OSOS
ELDER CREEK
TOOMES CREEK
DEER CREEK
RANCHO SAUCOS
THOMES CREEK
RANCHO BOSQUEJO
MOON, FORD & MERRITT
N
RICE CREEK
WILLY RANCHO
CAPAY RANCHO

TRAPPERS, EXPLORERS, and FIRST SETTLERS

Hudson's Bay trapper Louis Pickett, heading south in 1820 into northern California from company headquarters at Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River in Oregon, was probably the first white person to enter the region (Hitchcock 1982:154).

In 1821, members of a Spanish expedition entered what is now Tehama County (Hopkins 1963:1). Hopkins further states the explorers followed the Sacramento River past Red Bluff to perhaps as far north as the town of Shasta in Shasta County and the expedition "...was an elaborate affair, quite Mexican in its makeup with its priests, ammunition, cannons, etc..."

The first known American to enter the region was mountain man, trapper, and explorer Jedediah Strong Smith who passed through in April of 1828. Smith and his party of 18 men and 300 horses and mules stopped near what is today Red Bluff alongside the Sacramento River to construct a skin canoe to cross the river (Johnson 1984a:128). Smith left a written record of his adventures as he passed through on his way to Oregon looking for a pass to the Coast Range. The route he and his brigade took followed the north fork of Dibble Creek to the South Fork of Cottonwood Creek to the Middle Fork of Cottonwood Creek to Beegum Creek (Hunt 1967:18).

The short time he and his party spent in the area was not at all well-received by local Indians according to the following which took place along the Middle Fork of Cottonwood Creek:

> WNW 12 miles. At 1-1/2 mile from camp crossed a Creek 15 yards wide running NE. The country very rough and hilly, but fortunately a ridge or divide ran nearly in the direction in which I wishes to travel on the top of which I enabled to move on without much difficulty until nearly night when I turned a little NE and went down into a deep ravine to encamp on the bank of a rapid stream 20 yards wide running SE. I drove the horses under a steep bank next to the Creek that I might have a convenient place to catch them. While immediately called to the men to tie the horses they had in their hands and spring to their Guns. This was quickly done and several men mounted their horses, rode quickly to a point where 10 or 12 Indians were throwing their arrows into camp. They ran off and were fired at and two fell but afterwards crawled off. I got a shot at one soon after but he went off leaving much blood behind. The Indians were shouting about until night and did not come again within gun shot. In the affray they wounded 9 horses and two mules. Some badly, some slightly and in all probability paid for the damage they had done me by the sacrifice of two or three of their lives. In taking out the arrows some of the points were left in. The Creek on which we had encamped

had some appearance of Beaver (as cited by Hunt 1967:18-19).

Smith and his party continued on up the coast of northern California to the Umpqua River where they were engaged in an even more deadly battle with Indians when all the men except Smith and three others were killed (Hunt 1967:19). Survivors arrived at Fort Vancouver where it is assumed tales of the lucrative beaver country previously passed through were told because the following year another trapping party led by Alexander McLeod traveled into California "...by Smith's route" (Hunt 1967:19).

Hudson's Bay Company employed fur seeking trappers and established its headquarters on the Columbia River in Oregon. During its years of operations, the company sent many fur trapping brigades into northern California, the project area included. These trappers were largely responsible for the establishment, charting, and mapping of many of the earliest trails throughout the area. The trappers were well armed, traveled in large groups (brigades) on horses and ponies, and were usually accompanied by their wives and children.

Fur trapping expeditions continued to take place into and through Tehama County during the 1830's. But in 1833 disaster struck the Indians. Hudson's Bay Company trapper John Work and his party unknowingly infected Indians living near the Sacramento River with either malaria, influenza, smallpox, or cholera (Smith 1994:1). The Indians had no immunity to the disease, and they were not able to stop it from spreading. Some believe this disease was so catastrophic it reduced their population enough to make the subsequent Gold Rush and white settlement easier to accomplish (Smith 1994:2). It is also quite possible the disease spread inland from the river area Indians to the Indians living on or near the BLM land covered in this report.

The trappers were important to the history of the area not only because they were the first white men to blaze trails into the area, but also because of the depopulation and demoralization of the native peoples left in their wake (Johnson 1984a:129)

Beaver was the most sought-after animal of the trappers, but unrestricted trapping eventually caused the depopulation of most of the streams and was a major contributor in ending fur trapping. In 1845, Hudson's Bay Company withdrew their trappers from the trails (Smith 1991:73).

In 1844 a party of Americans consisting of General John Bidwell, William G. Chard, A. G. Toomes, R. H. Thomes, Job F. Dye, and Pierson B. Reading came to the area in search of a settlement location (Lewis 1880:11).

Upon their arrival it was noted the area was occupied only by Indians, large herds of elk and antelope, and an occasional grizzly bear. The rich alluvial soil grew wild oats as high as the skirt of a saddle and stately oak trees grew about (Lewis 1880:12).

These men unanimously agreed this was the "Promised Land" and should be the location of their new homes. They immediately set about petitioning for their respective rancho locations. These were all eventually granted by Mexico (Lewis 1880:12).

The first land grant was issued to Josefa María Soto in 1835 and reconfirmed by Mexican Governor Micheltorena in 1844 (Bauer 1983a:7) and was the most southern of the land grants issued on the west side of the Sacramento River. The grant extended from Stony Creek on the south to the vicinity of Sour Grass Creek on the north and covered approximately five leagues (Bauer 1983a:7).

The next land grant north, also on the west side of the Sacramento River, was Rancho de los Saucos (Ranch of the Elder Trees) (Figure 3) and was granted to Robert Hasty Thomes in 1844. The grant extended from Thomes Creek on the south to Elder Creek on the north and also contained approximately five leagues of land (Bauer 1983a:7).

North of Thomes' grant was Rancho de las Flores (flowers) (Figure 3), the land grant of William G. Chard, issued also in 1844. His was the smallest of all the grants and contained three leagues of land located between Elder Creek and Oat Creek (Bauer 1983a:7).

North of Chard's grant was Rancho Barranca Colorada (Red Bank) (Figure 3), the land grant of Josiah Belden, issued in 1844. Belden's grant contained four leagues of land and was bounded on the north by Red Bank Creek (Bauer 1983a:9).

Other land grants were issued to the following people on the eastern side of the Sacramento River, from north to south: William Bennitz (Rancho Briesgau), Job F. Dye (Rancho el Primer Cañon), Albert Toomes (Rancho Río de los Molinos), Peter Lassen (Rancho Bosquejo), and William Johnson and Michael C. Nye (Willy Rancho) which just barely penetrated Tehama County (Figure 3) (Bauer 1983a:9,10).

In the spring of 1847, emigrants from Oregon, also known as "web-feet" people, began appearing. And, during the spring of the next year in 1848, news arrived announcing the discovery of great quantities of gold on the American River (Lewis 1880:14).

THE GOLD RUSH AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE PROJECT AREA

When the Gold Rush commenced in the late 1840's and Euro-Americans began arriving in great numbers, the native population was already frightened, angry, and helplessly debilitated. The disease-ridden Indians' sufferings were so severe that village after village up and down the Sacramento River had already been totally decimated (Johnson 1984a:129).

The first major gold discovery in northern California was made at Coloma by John Marshall in 1848. Later in the year, Pierson Reading discovered gold at Reading's Bar in Shasta County which resulted in another rush to the northern goldfields (Grimes 1983:5).

By 1849, thousands of men from all parts of the world began arriving in northern California hoping to find the elusive yellow metal in order to get rich quick. Most of them had absolutely no perception of the relatively limited amount of gold to be gleaned and very little knowledge of even how to mine for it (Johnson 1984a:130).

Gold was never mined in the project area simply because it did not exist. However, the Gold Rush surely must have left its mark on the native people who lived there at the time because gold mining was conducted to the north, south, and east of the project area. Major mining camps existed as early as 1849 to the north at Arbuckle Gulch, Piety Hill (Igo), Watson Gulch, Janesville (Gas Point), Tuttletown, and Roaring River (Johnson 1984a:131).

In 1850, gold prospectors reported finding "...signs of white men in the neighborhood of the Bee Gum Fork, which had been made years before, probably by men who had been trapping on the Bee Gum Fork, and from there over on to Trinity River" (Frank and Chappell 1881:15).

The town of Red Bluffs was soon established to the east of the project area as the head of river navigation on the Sacramento River. Steamboats brought desperately needed provisions and supplies up the river to Red Bluffs where they were transferred to wagons or on the back of a mule and carried overland to the mining camps (Johnson 1984a:132).

FORMATION OF TEHAMA COUNTY

As mentioned, large land grants averaging 20,000 acres each, were given by the Mexican government to a number of Americans in 1844. These men became the first Tehama County landowners (Grimes 1983:4). The grantees were Josiah Belden, William George, Job F. Dye, Peter Lassen, Robert Hasty Thomes, and Albert G. Toomes (Figure 3).

The major natural and man-made events which influenced and shaped the early days of Red Bluff (and surrounding area) were the discovery of gold by Pierson Reading in 1848, the seasonal flooding of the Sacramento River, the catastrophic fire at Shasta in 1853, and the establishment of the California Steam Navigation Company in 1854 (Grimes 1983:16).

Major Reading's gold discovery was "...the event which gave impetus to permanent growth and settlement in the upper Sacramento Valley" (Grimes 1983:16). Miners began moving north into Shasta and Trinity counties, and riverboat traffic also migrated northward "...to profit from the lucrative trade of supplying the mining camps" (Grimes 1983:16,17).

From the beginning, the wealth of Tehama County was rooted in the land. The Gold Rush in Shasta and Trinity counties spurred creation of early river communities but agricultural development gave them permanence (Grimes 1983:27). Additionally, the fertile river bottom land "...and the vast rolling plains were ideal for raising a variety of produce and livestock."

Several crops were planted beginning in the early to mid-1850's, the two most important were barley and wheat, with wheat becoming the leading crop by 1855. The long, hot summers were advantageous to growing a hardy, dry wheat (Grimes 1983:28).

Tehama County was originally part of Shasta County. As the southern communities of Shasta County grew, rumblings for the formation of a new county were heard because residents felt that Shasta City, the county seat, was too far away. The first attempt to create a new county was made in January of 1852, to no avail. Another attempt was made in December of 1855 to sway the legislature, and as a result of the expressed dissatisfaction, E. J. Lewis introduced a bill on February 23, 1856 to create the new county of Tehama. On April 9, 1856, Tehama County was created from sections of existing Shasta, Butte, and Colusa counties (Grimes 1983:6).

Tehama County included all of that portion of Shasta County south of Cottonwood Creek and Battle Creek; all the portion of Colusa County north of Stony Creek; and a portion of Butte County north of Rock Creek (Lewis 1880:19).

The settlement of Tehama was selected as the location of the first county seat. But dissatisfaction among the citizens regarding its poor location caused a special election to be held, and Red Bluff became the new county seat (Grimes 1983:24).

Red Bluff was first known as Cavortsburg, Reedville, Bulltown, and Red Bluffs (the "s" was later dropped from Bluffs). The first house in town was quite possibly built by William Myers in 1850 when the town was surveyed (Bauer 1993:8). However, Lewis (1880:19) states the first house was built by a John Myers in 1849 and was used as a hotel for the accommodation of the traveling public.

The meaning of the name "Tehama" is still a mystery, and no one has been able to determine its true meaning. Pronounced as "tee-hay-mah", it is generally thought to be of Indian origin. Some sources claim the word means high water, referring to the flooding of the Sacramento River, while others state the word means low land or shallow. Others say the name is derived from the Mexican word meaning "shingle", while yet another claims Tehama is of Arabic origin meaning hot lowlands.

TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT

Sacramento River Navigation

The first known steamboat to arrive in what would become Tehama County was the "Washington", a small steamboat owned by Peter Lassen. Lassen arrived by steamboat at his rancho at the mouth of Deer Creek in 1849 loaded with goods (Bauer 1983b:12). However, the trip proved too much for the vessel and she sank almost as soon as she arrived.

In 1850 the steamer "Jack Hayes" arrived at what would soon be Tehama, and for more than a year, Tehama served as the head of river navigation. However, in 1851 the steamer "Orient" steamed past Tehama and continued upriver to Reed's Creek Landing, forerunner of Red Bluff (Bauer 1983b:13).

River navigation was the lifeblood of Red Bluff in the early years and "...the settlement's existence depended upon riverboats reaching her shores" (Grimes 1983:18). Steamboats (or riverboats) brought commerce and people (Grimes 1983:47).

Warehouses were built along the banks of the river to house outgoing cargoes of wool, wheat, and other farm products as well as incoming cargoes of hardware, furniture, dry goods, and other items (Bauer 1983b:15).

But these riverboats could not ply the waters of the Sacramento River to Red Bluff year round because of the danger of snags, sand bars, and the insufficient summer depth of the river. According to the Alta California, a San Francisco newspaper, Red Bluff was only accessible eight months out of the year (Grimes 1983:18).

Significant attention began being paid to the Sacramento River as early as 1851 when it was demonstrated the river was navigable for small steamers. The gold mining districts to the north desperately needed a point of supply nearer than San Francisco or Sacramento where mule-teams and pack trains could meet with water transportation (Lewis 1880:19).

Steamboats began arriving regularly at Red Bluff in 1852 (Lewis 1880:94) and by the end of 1853, Red Bluff had become a "...bustling and thriving community" (Grimes 1983:19). By 1854 the California Steam Navigation Company was in control of river traffic on the Sacramento River as far north as Red Bluff. Cargo left Red Bluff by pack mule until 1857 when the California Stage Company constructed a wagon road over the Trinity and Scott mountains to Yreka (Bauer 1983b:11). Red Bluff eventually became the leading town in northern California (Lewis 1880:19).

But river navigation proved unreliable in regards to transportation and plagued both merchant and farmer. The solution for transportation finally came in 1872 upon arrival of the Central Pacific Railroad (Grimes 1983:6).

From the People's Cause newspaper of April 25, 1875:

> The Kitty Bryant, the largest sailing craft ever to set afloat in the upper Sacramento, left from Red Bluff on last Monday. We learned that she successfully cleared the shallows between here and Tehama but ran upon a drift near shore, owing to the fact that the helmsmen could not get steerage way, the wind not being strong enough to carry her ahead of the current. There are two or three holes in her planking but fortunately they are a few inches above the water line. Cargo was to have been taken ashore on Wednesday and the damages repaired. No fears need to be entertained by the friends of the vessel of her running aground now that the danger has passed. If favorable winds prevail, there will be no danger of her failing to reach San Francisco Bay.

The most famous of all the boats and the one which plied the waters of the Sacramento the longest was the "Red Bluff". The Red Bluff was built at Sacramento in 1894, was 150 ft. long, and carried a great amount of goods and people up and down the river (Bauer 1983b:17).

The last known steamboat to ply the waters of the Sacramento was the 70-ft. stern wheeler "Sophia" that arrived at Tehama on April 4, 1937, according to the Red Bluff Daily News of 4-5-1937.

The Railroad

No railroad tracks or lines were ever laid in the project area, although railroad grant lands are checkerboarded with federal lands in the study region. Main line tracks lie approximately 10 miles to the east in a perpendicular north/south line.

The arrival of the railroad changed the pattern of life in Tehama County. Reliable transportation had always caused difficulties and the coming of the railroad was the solution (Grimes 1983:6).

In December of 1872, the Oregon and California Railroad (also known as Central Pacific Railroad) was completed to Red Bluff and superseded river navigation (Lewis 1880:19). To help defray construction costs, the federal government granted the railroad rights-of-way plus alternate sections of non-mineral land for each mile of rail constructed. The railroad then had the responsibility of selling this land and using the proceeds from the sale to help defray the costs of construction (Johnson 1984a:136).

In 1879 the railroad received title to the unowned land in the area as part of their payoff and immediately undertook a propaganda campaign and colonization project to lure settlers into the area hoping they would purchase part of their newly acquired land. Many came hoping to seek their fortunes in farming (Johnson 1984a:136,137).

The following article appeared in a Cottonwood newspaper in 1885:

> Twenty-five men came from the railroad depot to Foster's Hotel led by D. H. Honn of the California Immigration Association. To see such an influx of people in Cottonwood was a matter of surprise and conjecture until one of our residents...made it known that the motley score were looking for land to pre-empt, homestead or buy. The party was composed of Germans, Italians, and a few Americans, and the day following their arrival here was spent in rambling around over the country viewing the vacant land. About a dozen seemed pleased...and have, I believe, commenced taking steps to secure it [as cited in Petersen 1974:15].

Many of the would-be settlers who came to look, obtained land which was selling from between five and 25 dollars an acre in the 1880's, creek land the most expensive (Johnson 1984a:138).

Large warehouses were built along the tracks in Red Bluff to store wool and grain to be shipped out by train (McNabb 1983:25). By 1883, large amounts of wool, sheep, and cattle were being shipped out on the railroad to Sacramento and the San Francisco Bay area (Johnson 1984b:27).

The Lassen Trail

The Lassen Trail entered California from northwestern Nevada in Surprise Valley in Modoc County and ended at Lassen's Ranch. This was the first northern emigrant route into California from the East. The earliest emigrant party to come over this trail started in Missouri in 1848 under the leadership of Peter Lassen, its founder, and arrived in California at Lassen's Ranch in the fall of the same year (Hoover 1958:185).

Even though a considerable number of emigrants used this trail, it never became popular because it was too long, too steep, too precipitous, and infested with hostile Indians (Hoover 1958:185).

The trail did not enter the project area, but it is mentioned because it was the forerunner of many future trails on which early Tehama County settlers traveled.

PROJECT AREA NEIGHBORS

The following list depicts people and places either once located or still existing on land within project area townships, federal lands included. The information was gleaned from all the maps tabulated in the List of Maps section at the end of this report (also see Figures 4-8).

TABLE 1
Early Survey Maps' Listings

T23N, R7W
Cedar Springs
Conklin, A.
C.P.R.R. Co.
Ellsworth, B.
Foreman, J.R.
Fossen, J.
Freeman, G.
Hatch Flat
Henderson, Chas. R.
Hightower, J.D.
Hoag, Z.W.
Lantz, G.W.
Logan, E.P.
Logan, J.L.
Logan, T.B.
Logan, T.M.
Martin (see Wright)
*Mountain House
Oaks, F.T.
Oaks, J.
Russell, John
Scott, Alvin
Williams, W.
Wright and Martin

*also known as the Hoag School

T24N R6W
Maupin Flat
McCarty Creek
McCarty Road
Mill Creek
Nevada Creek
Owens Butte
Paskenta Cemetery
Uhl Spring

T24N R7W
Beehive Flat
Cat Ridge
Dexter, M.E.
Digger Creek
Eagle Peak
Eagle Rock
Elder Creek (South Fork)
Government Spring
Harvey, B.K.
High Flat Ridge
Juergens, Rosa
Kliensorge Mine
Kruse, W.T.
Luce, Alonzo
Mill Creek
Patton, Dave
Patton Mills
Patton Mills Road
Red Mountain
Riley Cabin
Riley Ridge
Riley, Wm.
Round Mountain
Slate Creek
Toomes Road
Whitlock Camp

T25N R6W
Cooper Canyon
Digger Creek
Elder Creek (Middle Fork)
Elder Creek (North Fork)
Elder Creek (South Fork)
Gleason Peak
Jungle Spring
Lowrey
Lowrey Cemetery
Lowrey School
Miller Ranch
Rattlesnake Valley
Saunders Place
Smallwood Gulch
Vale Gulch
Westend Galatin Place
Woodyard Flat

T25N R7W
Brown Place
Copple Place
de Haven, E.
de Haven Gulch

Eaton, G.W.
Franklin Place
Franklin Point
Gallatin, A.
Gibbons, B.F.
Grau Mine
Gullitan, A.
Kliensorge Mine
Pepperwood Spring
Raglin Ridge
Rouse Flat
Rouse, L.H.
Ruff Bros.
Salt Works
Salt Lick Spring
Sawmill (unnamed)
Tehama Consolidated Chrome Deposit Co.
Valentine Ridge
Watson

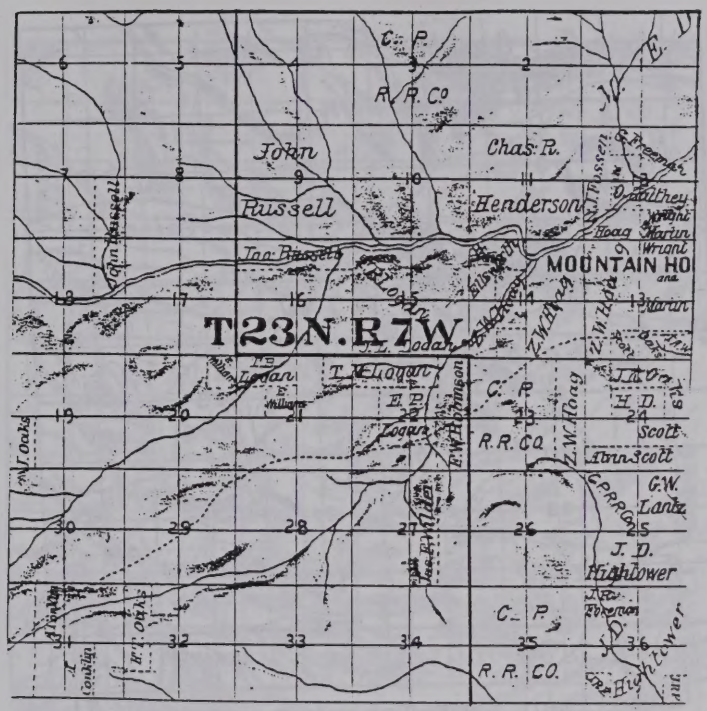
T26N R7W
Alder Creek
Banfield Place (also shown as G.W. Banfield)
Bisquit Flat
Brown & West
Colyear, J.G.
Colyear Springs
C.P.R.R. Co.
Edwards, J.E.
Grizzly Creek
Hammer Loop Road
Jackass Canyon
Lastfeed Flat
Mary Ellen Place
Morgan, N.
O'Rourke Place
Panther Rock
Story Flat
Story's Place
Sulphur Springs (unnamed)
Sunflower Flat
Sunflower Gulch
Uhl's House
Uhl's Goat Camp
Wakefield Flat
Water in Holes
West (see Brown)

T26N R8W
Attlebury Glade
Ball Rock Road
Bear Wallow

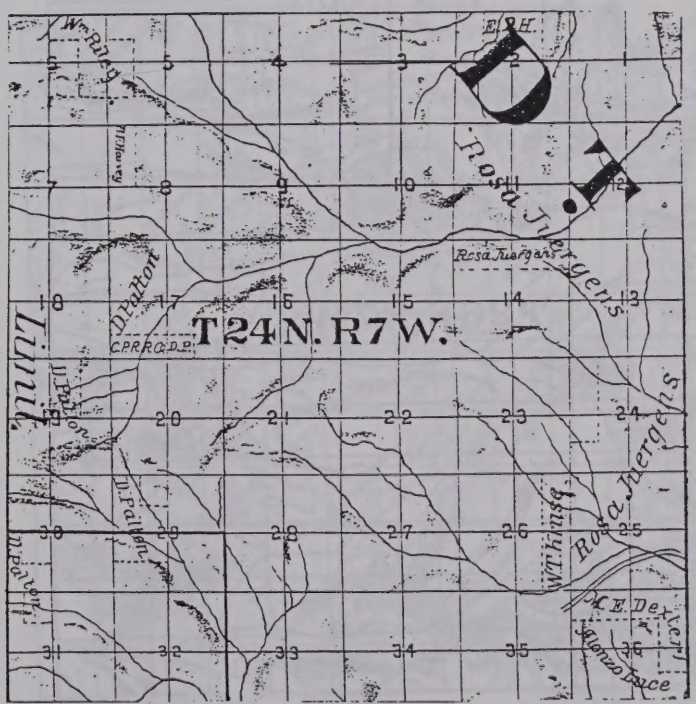
Buck Camp
Brush Creek
Elkhorn Peak
Elkhorn Ridge
Hamilton Glade
Hammer Loop
Hammer Place
Hensley Creek (North Fork)
Hensley Creek (South Fork)
Hensley Springs (also shown as Hensley's Mineral Springs)
Hensley, W.H.
Love Cabin Spring
Panther Gulch
Quail Creek
Shackleford Place
Tomhead Mountain (first shown as Tombhead Mountain)
Valentine Spring

FIGURE 4

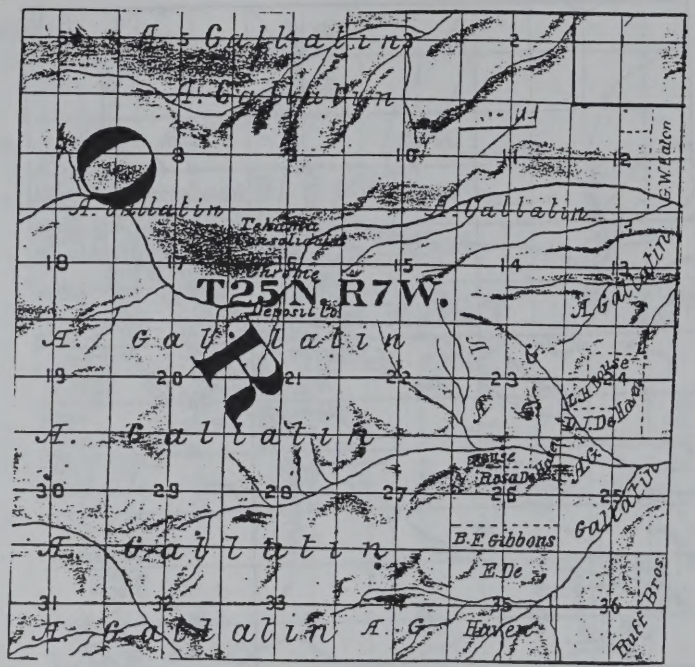
1888 Tehama County Maps



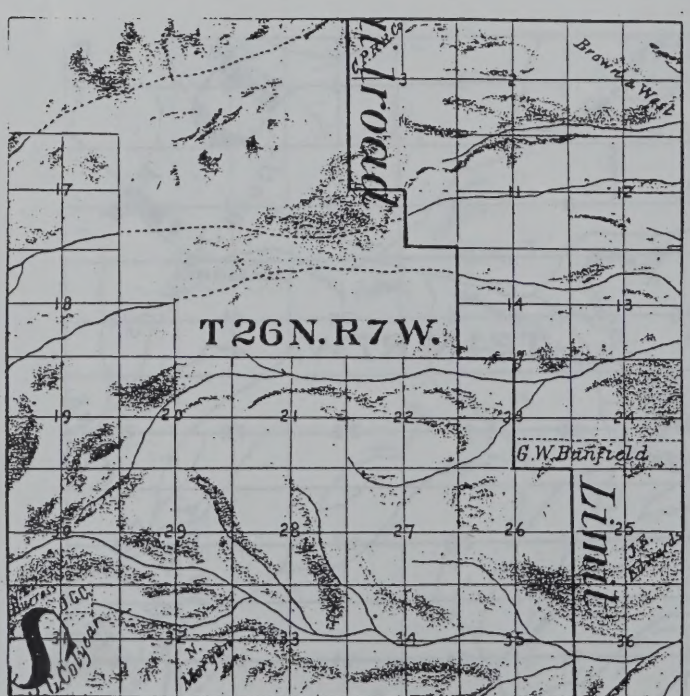
Compliments of Tehama County Library



Compliments of Tehama County Library

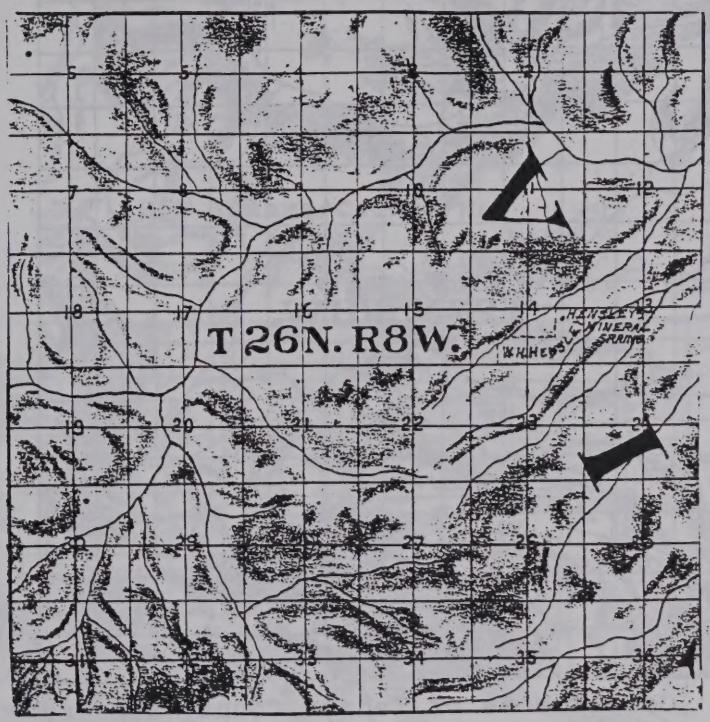


Compliments of Tehama County Library



Compliments of Tehama County Libra

1888 Tehama County Maps

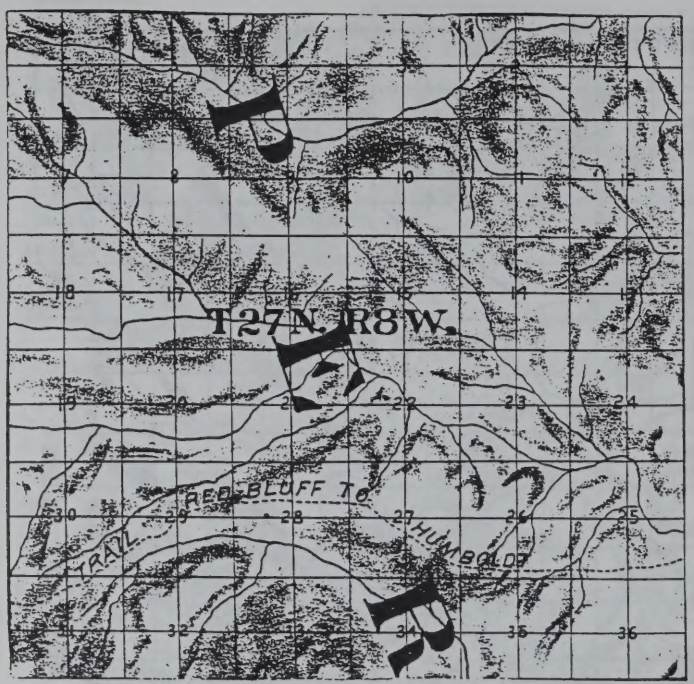


Compliments of Tehama County Library

Compliments of Tehama County Library

FIGURE 7

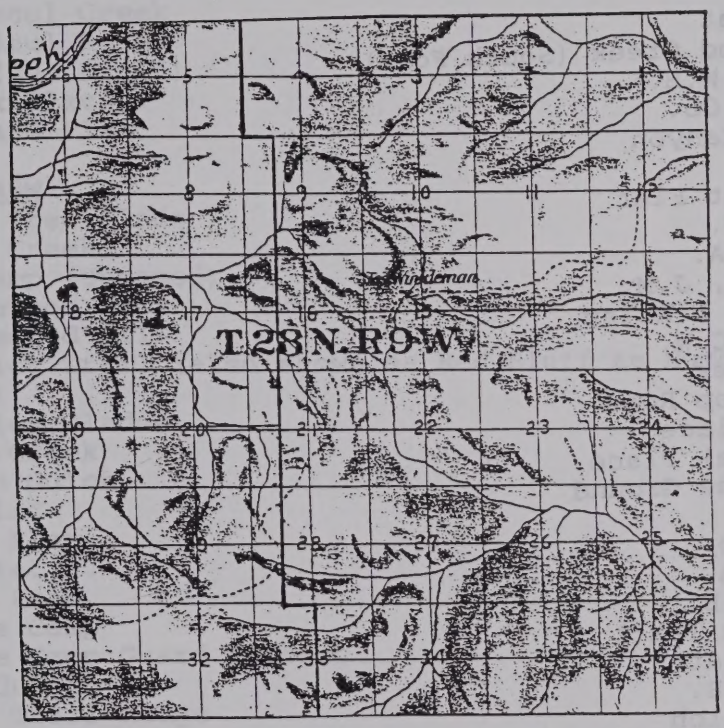
1888 Tehama County Maps



Compliments of Tehama County Library

Compliments of Tehama County Library

1888 Tehama County Map



Compliments of Tehama County Library

T27N R7W
Alford Place
Ant Flat
Barnes Place
Bayles Place
Bone Gulch
Brown & West
Burrill Homestead
Cobb Flat
Cold Fork
Cole, R.
Cooks Flat
Cottonwood Creek (South Fork)
Courson, W.H.
C.P.R.R. Co.
Cracker Canyon
Daily, L.
Dippingvat Flat
Elam, J.N.
Frielas, A.
Garroutte, J.M.
Garroutte & Riley
Gassett, C.W.
Guyre Creek
Hammer Loop Road
Heitman Place
Hoff (Pete) Place
Hole in the Ground
Hunter
Jones, Geo.
Jones, J.A.
Marham, J.B.
Mary Ellen Trail
McMoran Flat
Morham, J.B.
Panther Gulch
Pettyjohn Place
Pettyjohn Road
Raymond Place
Red Bluff to Beegum Road
Red Bluff to Saddle Camp Road
Red Bluff to Tombhead Mine Road
Rocky Ridge
Saunders (Ellison) Ranch
Schoolhouse Flat
Seiler, A.K.
Sevenglass Spring
Shakecabin Flat
Steep Hollow
Stephenson, E.
Stephenson, John (Ho.) (Hotel or House?)
Stephenson, W.

Stevenson Peak
Stevenson Place
Sulphur Gulch
Sulphur Spring (Unnamed)
Swain, Mrs. M.E.
Tavis, Mary
Tombhead Mine (see Red Bluff to Tombhead Mine Road)
Vanhorn Flat
Vestal, G.W.
Vestal Road
Wakefield Flat
Weemasoul Creek
Weemasoul Road
West (see Brown)
Wilcox Flat
Woodyard Flat

T27N R8W
Apple Tree Glade
Cedar Creek
Goatcamp (Unnamed)
Greasewood Basin
Greasewood Hill
Humboldt Trail (also shown as Red Bluff to Humboldt Trail)
Kingsley Glades
Maple Creek
Mullen Gulch
Oak Flat
Poker Flat
Red Flat
Rocky Peak
Saddle Camp
Saddle Camp Guard Station
Salt Gulch
Sheep Trail Ridge
Sheep Trail Gulch Creek
Stinking Springs
Wildcat Gulch

T27N R9W
Blam, D.M.
Burnt Camp
Cold Fork
Cox Glade
Deer Creek
Deer Ridge
Handy Camp
Handy Camp Gulch
Humboldt Trail (also shown as Red Bluff to Humboldt Trail)
Iron Spring

Iron Spring Gulch
Iron Spring Ridge
Jones Camp Creek
Long Gulch
Long Ridge
Middle Ridge
Murphy Glades
Post Creek
Slide Creek
Tomhead Mine (also shown as Tombhead Mine)
Turkey Mullen Gulch
Van Ridge
Van Spring
Van Spring Gulch
Wells Creek Peaks
Winkleman, J.
Willow Creek

T28N R8W
Ball Road
Budden Canyon
Chickatee Gulch
Cottonwood Spring Gulch
Dry Creek
Foss Ranch
Green Gulch
Hardin (see Riley)
Hog Gulch
Horseshoe Gulch
Humboldt Trail (also shown as Red Bluff to Humboldt Trail)
Last Chance Gulch
Oak Flat Gulch
Raney Park Gulch
Raney Peak
Riley & Hardin
Salt Creek
Salt Creek Peak
Sheep Trail Ridge
Shiell Ranch
Stinking Creek
Sulphur Gulch Creek
Surveyor Gulch
Toms Gulch
Vaughn G.
Vestal Road
Wells Creek
Wild Horse Ridge
Wright, M.F.
Wright, W.C.

T28N R9W
Ball Ranch
Basin Gulch
Bear Gulch
Beegum Creek
Beegum Peak
Coyote Gulch
Davis Flat Creek
Deer Basin
Dry Creek
Dutchman Gulch
Long Gulch
Nelson Creek
Old Man Springs Creek
Pattymocus Butte
Post Creek
Squaw Hollow Creek
Tedoc Gap
Tedoc Mountain
Wells Creek
Weston Ranch
Winkleman, Jos.

Paskenta, The Closest Neighbor

Paskenta is situated one mile east of the southern portion of the project area (Figure 2). Paskenta is a Wintun Indian name meaning "under the bank" (Kroeber 1976:896).

According to local rancher John Bedford (n.d.), Paskenta served as an important place to the outlying ranchers and farmers (Figure 9a,b):

> ...The many small ranches as well as the larger ones depended on the business places here [Paskenta] for their needs such as groceries and other needs for their homes. The ranchers would come to town sometimes once a week for supplies and some as much as once a month, but they would take out a good supply when they did come to town. In the summer season when they took their stock to the mountains, the sheep and cattle and horses and mule men made a start for the mountains and bought their groceries, stock salt and other supplies here, while at the blacksmith their saddle and pack stock was being shod for the rough trip...

The following are names of old ranchers who made Paskenta their trading place (Bedford, n.d.):

> ...Jim Right, Wm. Martin, Z. W. Hoag, Logan Brothers, Mr. Garland, John Williams, Hank Scott, Frank Oaks, Mr.

Lacock, Ephram Dennis, James Calder, Thomas Cockburn, Mr. Hayward, S. S. Gilman, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Wolcott, G. W. Gridley, Mr. Wood, George and Emma Moon, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Mecum, Whiterock Rice, Mr. Parks, John Russell, George Russell, Dick Russell, Charles Henderson, Charles Herring, Fred Color, Owen Owens, Oron Phelps, John Thompson, Fred Scheer, W. W. Botkin, Peterson Brothers, O. Burt & Sons, Ruff Brothers (John and Gus), Corrigan Ranch, Ellis Hoag, D. C. Mitchell, David Mitchell (they were known as Sheep Dave and Hog Dave), John Fossen, Wm. Underhill, Sullivan Osborne, Sr., Hull and Osborne, Jim Osborne, Lou Raglin, Dave Raglin, Frank Harris, Geo. Uhl, Sr., Joe Uhl, William Fleming.

The following descriptive article of Paskenta appeared in the Red Bluff Daily News on October 6, 1984:

PASKENTA ONCE BUSTLED

The Mendocino Forest and surrounding hills contributed to the formation of Paskenta, where ranchers and lumbermen congregated to restock supplies before going back into the remote parts of Tehama County.

A hotel, general stores, blacksmith shops, a laundry and, of course, a couple of saloons sprouted during the 1800s to accommodate the many sheep and cattle ranches in the area and later the lumber mills.

Supplies had to be packed into the town by a mule train, which, in turn, packed out the wool crop.

The pack trains consisted of about 80 mules with about 10 men to work them, according to memoirs collected by Florence Whitlock, a member of a pioneer Paskenta family.

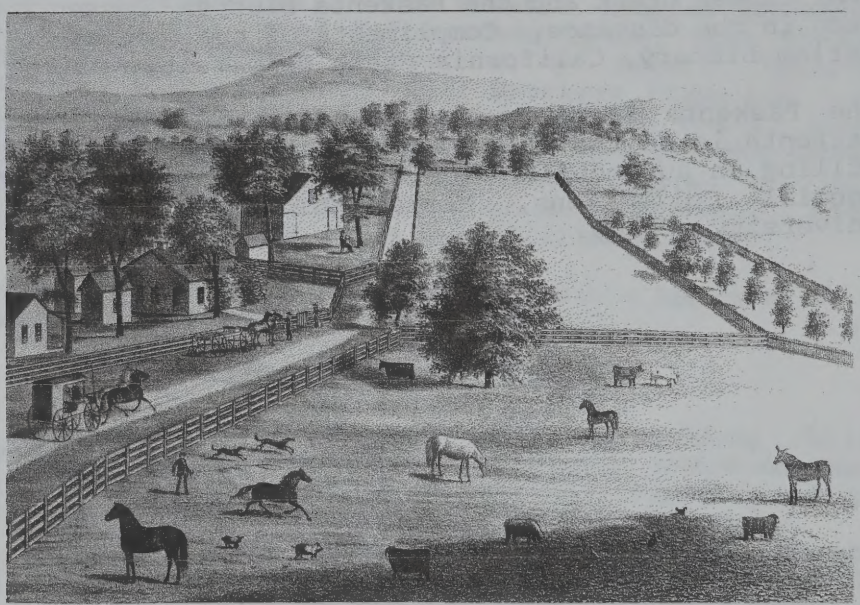
According to the recollections of an early day resident, Fred Whitlock, son of the first white couple to settle the area in 1860, the large-scale pack trains were a sight to see. When they started packing, they would start a man ahead of the mules with a bell on a horse, and as fast as they would get a mule packed they would turn it loose and it would follow the bell horse, he said.

After a few were on their way, two of the packers would start out to catch up with the leader by the time he got to their camp for the night, so they could help unpack the mules...

Figure 9

a. Paskenta Ranch and the residence of Samuel Jenison located near Thomes Creek and the Paskenta Bluffs. Lassen Peak can be seen in the distance. Compliments of the Special Collections, Meriam Library, California State University, Chico.

b. The Paskenta Stage. Joe Uhl is the driver. The Hotel Paskenta is in the background. Note that the two horses are pulling an automobile. Compliments of Florence Whitlock and Special Collections, Meriam Library, California State University, Chico.



a

b

Indian Settlements

Theodoratus (1984:123-128) lists many prehistoric Indian villages, settlements, and miscellaneous sites near the project area. However, no data were found in her report regarding Native American locations within the study area proper. What is known from various archaeological studies undertaken by the Bureau of Land Management and others is that there are many prehistoric sites in the study area ranging from villages to quarries to hunting sites.

Nome Lackee Indian Reservation

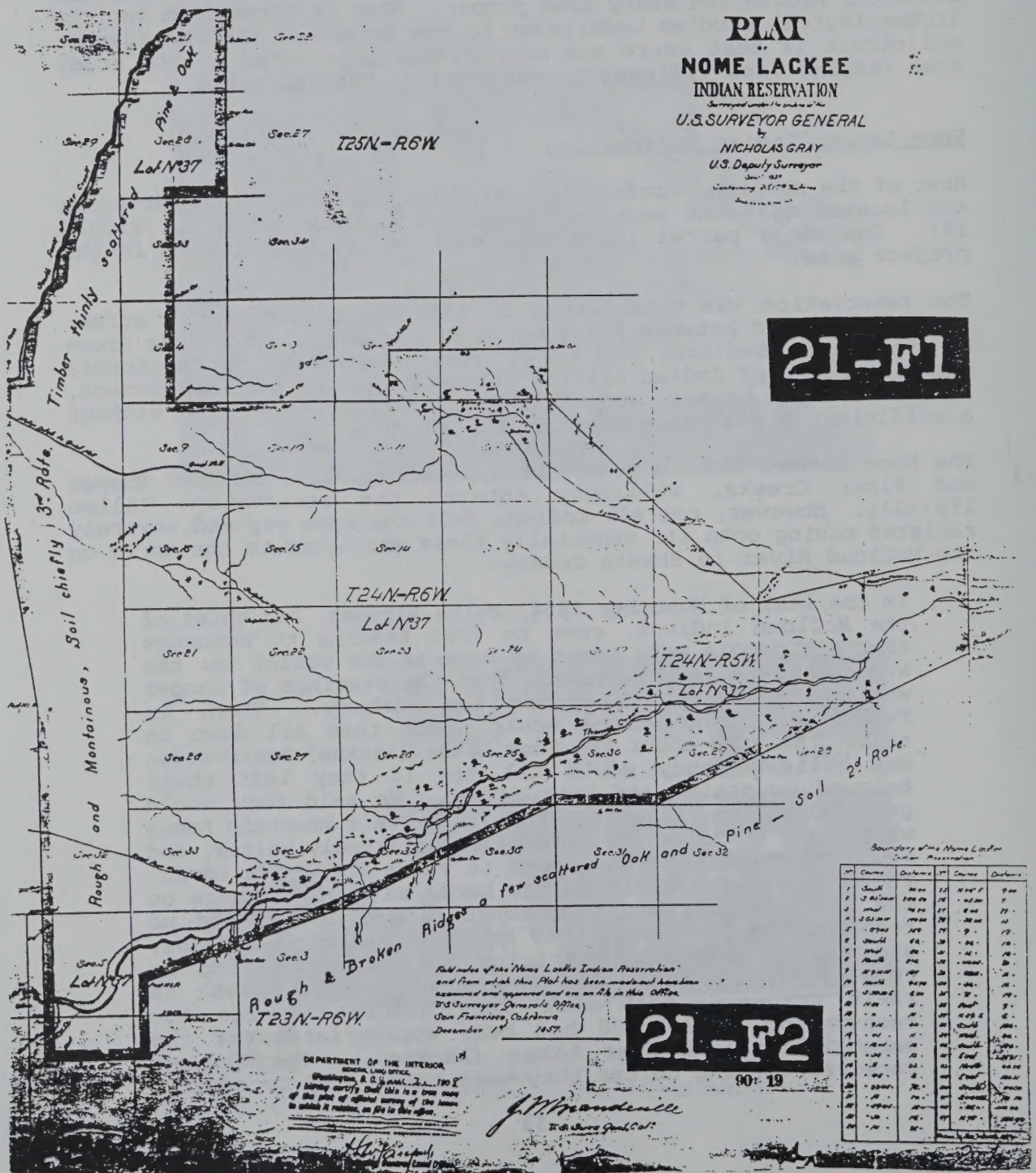
Most of the western boundary line of Nome Lackee Indian Reservation was located near the eastern segment of the project area (Figure 10). One small parcel (T24N R6W, Section 10) was located in the project area.

The reservation was established in 1854, contained 25,000 acres, and was situated between Elder Creek on the north and Thomes Creek on the south (Bedford, n.d.). It was established by California Superintendent of Indian Affairs Thomas J. Henley for the Nirmack, Nome Cult, Nome Lackee, and other Indians tribes who were "without a sufficient place of residence" (Allen 1967:21).

The Nome Lackee Indians, who claimed all the land between Thomes and Elder Creeks, willingly entered the reservation (Allen 1967:22). However, not all Indians felt the same way and severely resisted moving onto it, especially those who lived to the north on the McCloud River in Shasta County:

> In the last of November 1854, Bulla Paromah, big chief of the McCloud Indians, came to Fort Reading to announce that his people were about to move to the valley for the winter, giving as his reason that the cravings of hunger would drive them to murder and robbery. Then, in retaliation, the whites would shoot them all down on sight. He knew about the Nome Lakee [Lackee] Reservation but believed they would all die if they left their beloved mountains and went there. He said they would gratefully accept a reservation near their mountain homes where they would be protected from unfriendly whites, and would be given seed and teams to raise their own food. They clung desperately to the homes of their fathers on the Pit, McCloud and Sacramento Rivers. They had no recollection of their tribes having lived anywhere else, and had a strong superstition that such a thing as removal to any other location meant certain death to their tribes. They were very hostile towards the reservation. $300,000 had been appropriated for the establishment of Nome Lakee [Lackee]. The Indians received nothing unless they went there. By December

FIGURE 10


PLAT
NOME LACKEE
INDIAN RESERVATION
U.S. SURVEYOR GENERAL
NICHOLAS GRAY
U.S. Deputy Surveyor
T25N-R6W.
Lot N°37
T.24N-R6W.
Lot N°37
T.24N-R5W.
Lot N°37
T.23N-R6W.
Lot N°37
Timber thinly scattered
Pine & Oak
Soil chiefly 3d Rate
Rough and Montainous
Soil 2d Rate
Pine
and Oak
a few scattered
Ridges
& Broken
Rough
21-F1
21-F2
90-19

> 1854 the condition of the 3000 or 4000 Indians on the rivers was that of absolute starvation. The expenditure of a few thousand dollars by the government at this time for food to be distributed among them would have prevented the loss of life and property that in the end only brought greater suffering and death to the Indians. The citizens of Shasta and vicinity urged the government to relieve their pitiful condition before hostilities began. When the pangs of hunger could no longer be endured the most meek and lowly of the earth would take the necessities to sustain life. Their condition was such as to enlist the sympathy of the community and must be heeded. The Indian Agent said his authority went no further than to remove them to the reservation. The Indian Bureau was roundly scored...(as cited by Southern in undated data).

The Indians continued to resist. There are numerous newspaper accounts of soldiers hunting and killing Indians, completely destroying their villages and food caches, and forcibly taking the captured Indians to the Nome Lackee Indian Reservation. Indians continued to be brought to the reservation as late as 1859 according to the following Shasta Courier newspaper article dated 12-3-1859:

> General Kibbe arrived in Cottonwood on Thursday with his company in charge of upwards of 400 Pit River Indians...The Indians are by this time at Nome Lackee.

In 1854, Tehama County's first gravity irrigation water system was built by Indians and soldiers and brought water to the reservation from Elder Creek (Bedford, n.d.). Beginning in 1856, Indians were taught to cultivate and harvest crops on the reservation (Allen 1967:24). The first year's harvest was estimated at 20,000 bushels which was grown on 1,000 acres planted and harvested by the Indians (Bedford, n.d.).

Buildings were constructed including a 100 ft. square adobe fort with walls 10 ft. high and four ft. thick, and wooden buildings to house officers, white employees, a doctor, and some of the more important Indians (Stoddard 1967:11).

Reservation populations were (Allen 1967:24-32):

1854	800
1855	2,000
1856	2,000
1857	2,500
1858	1,500
1859	1,000
1861	less than 200

The reservation was never enclosed with fences which resulted in neighboring ranchers' stock wandering on the reservation. In 1859 major problems arose when the ranchers blamed the reservation Indians for stealing their stock. The same year a petition was sent to the Secretary of the Interior from the ranchers requesting the abandonment of the reservation for the following reasons (Allen 1967:28,29):

1. Few of the Indians on the reserve were still peaceful.
2. Good land was being wasted.
3. The Indians were, by this time, capable of earning good wages.
4. The evil influences of the people on the reservation would no longer be concentrated in one spot.
5. The agent would not let settlers live within one mile of the reserve.
6. The whole project had become a disgrace to the community. This was due to poor management.
7. There were objections to the personal lives of the agent and employees.

In 1862 Superintendent Henley recommended to Senator Latham to sell Nome Lackee Indian Reservation land. In 1864 the California Assembly asked the government to open Nome Lackee for civilian settlement. And finally on April 6, 1875, the first recorded sale of Nome Lackee Indian Reservation land was made (Allen 1967:33).

Immigrants, Settlers, Homesteaders, Farmers and Ranchers

The following people, listed in alphabetical order, were either early immigrants, settlers, homesteaders, farmers, or ranchers near the project area. Some utilized project area land and are so noted.

Adams Brothers: The Adams brothers raised about 2000 angora goats at Wild Horse Mesa at the Adams Goat Ranch (Reiwitz, personal communication 1993). Their ranch contained approximately 15,000 acres (John Hencratt, personal communication 1993).

Josiah Belden: He obtained a Mexican Land Grant in 1844 which he named Rancho de la Barranca Colorada (Hoover 1958:185) (Figure 3). However, Belden lived on his grant only a short time and sold to William B. Ide (Lewis 1880:12). Belden's land grant was the closest land grant to the project area. It was located approximately 20 miles eastward beside the Sacramento River, bounded by Red Bank Creek on the north and Rancho de las Flores on the south.

William George Chard: He arrived in California in 1832 but did not

William George Chard: He arrived in California in 1832 but did not come to Tehama County until 1844 when he obtained a Mexican Land Grant on the north side of Elder Creek (Figure 3). Chard named his grant Rancho de las Flores for the flowers. In 1845 he stocked the rancho with cattle, built a log cabin in 1846, and moved onto it in 1847 (Hoover 1959:185).

Job F. Dye: Dye obtained a Mexican Land Grant on the east side of the Sacramento River in 1844 (Bauer 1983a:8) (Figure 3). Dye was a Kentucky trapper who came from New Mexico with Ewing Young in 1831 and for a time engaged in hunting sea otters along the coast. In 1847 he built an adobe on Rancho de los Berrendos, a Mexican Land Grant named for the resident antelopes (Hoover 1958:185). He operated a ferry across the Sacramento River at the foot of Pine Street in Red Bluff in partnership with J. Granville Doll (Grimes 1983:19).

Simpson Finnell, Sr.: The Finnell Ranch was at one time an empire and prior to the 1930's Depression had a total of 48,000 acres, most of it devoted to beef cattle (Rehse 1974:35). Finnell purchased the ranch in 1910 and developed it into one of the state's largest cattle operations and the largest in Tehama County. At one time he had over 50,000 acres of land...and other land in the mountains used for range (Rehse 1974:36). According to John Bedford (personal communication 1993), "...Finnell's was the biggest outfit around, farmed from Proberta to Corning, and had 100 8-mule teams." In 1967 the historic Finnell ranchhouse burned to the ground (Rehse 1974:36).

Lemuel Hencratt: This pioneer traded his Cottonwood ranch to John Owens for a 6600 acre ranch at the Cold Fork in 1916 where he raised 600 sheep, hay, and dry land alfalfa (John Hencratt, personal communication 1993).

Peter Hoff: Hoff was a business partner of George Oliver. Oliver built his house, barn, corrals, and outbuilding in approximately 1918/19 in T27N R7W. Hoff and Oliver owned a slaughterhouse business. An 80-year old barn still stands on the property (Helen Hencratt, personal communication 1993).

Hull Place: Bedford (personal communication 1993) states this was the location of a goat camp.

Peter Lassen: Lassen obtained a Mexican Land Grant in 1844 on the north side of Deer Creek near the mouth of the Sacramento River and named it Rancho Bosquejo (Figure 3).

William C. Moon: He arrived in California in 1841, settled on the west side of the Sacramento River opposite the mouth of Deer Creek as early as 1845, and operated a ferry across the river in 1849 during the Gold Rush (Hoover 1958:185).

John Myers: He was possibly the first settler in what is now Red Bluff and is reputed to have built a hotel in that city during the fall or winter of 1849 (Hoover 1958:185). Another source (Grimes 1983:17) states the first settler was William Myers who arrived in September of 1850 and erected a house, barn, and assorted buildings.

Pettyjohn: This location shows up for the first time on the 1876 map in T27N R7W. John Hencratt (personal communication 1993) states the Pettyjohn place was a stopping spot.

Ellison Saunders: Mr. Saunders was a cattle rancher who owned the land previously owned by the Diamond Ranch, also the Pettyjohn place, and the Vestal place in T25N R6W and T27N R7W. According to John Hencratt (personal communication 1993), his cattle operation was very simple: Saunders opened his gates in the spring and the cattle left and went into the nearby Forest Service lands. Around October or November the cows would come home on their own and he would just reopen the gates and let them back in.

J. V. Uhl: This settler became a well known goat rancher. He constructed his house, a goat barn, and other buildings in T26N R7W (Figure 2). The first mention of his place shows up on the 1906 U. S. Surveyor General plat map. Surveyor field notes mention the existence of a "...trail from Redbank Creek to J. V. Uhl's goat camp." Joe Uhl and George Uhl, Sr. were two of the "...old ranchers who made Paskenta their trading place," (Bedford, n.d.).

George Weston: T28N R9W. Weston owned and operated a hunting and fishing lodge and packing outfit previously owned by Charlie Moffett. The 480 acre parcel was purchased in approximately 1930 for $39 owed in back taxes by Moffett. A log house made with large logs was the original lodge, but it burned in approximately 1963/64. John Hencratt (personal communication 1993) further states the place was a "...regular city during deer season".

Resorts, Hotels, Stopping Places

Hensley Springs: The 1874 U. S. Surveyor General's plat map lists Hensley's Mineral Springs at T26N R8W. According to the Red Bluff Daily News of April 23, 1916, William Hensley arrived in California in 1858 and spent practically all his time since arriving in the state in the vicinity of Red Bluff. The article further states, "...he was a hunter and trapper by occupation and during his prime had a local reputation similar to that of Daniel Boone. His headquarters near Colyear Springs are still known as Hensley Springs."

From the Red Bluff Daily News of December 5, 1916:

Mr. Hensley crossed the plains with an ox team 58 years ago, and in those troublous times when he and his party had to fight Indians practically all the way. In his younger days he was considered one of the best rifle shots in the country, and in this state attained a wide reputation as a hunter and trapper. For many years he had a place known as Hensley Springs in the Lowrey section where he trapped and hunted in the Coast Range mountains.

Deceased was born in Missouri April 22, 1816. He was married in that state before coming to California, being the father of ten children, Mrs. J. E. Martin of Riverton, Oregon, and Mrs. R. H. Blossom of Berkeley, two daughters, are the only surviving members of the family. Mrs. Naomi Baker-Barrow and E. J. Blossom of this county are grand children.

Mr. Hensley had been a consistent member of the Christian church since he was twelve years old, and in recent years was always present at church services and the Sunday school. He was always present at the annual pioneer receptions given by the Berendos Parlor, Native Daughters, this practice having begun eleven years ago. He had never missed a meeting, the last one he attended being October 14th last.

The funeral will be held at the Christian church this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. M. H. Cantrell officiating.

Cold Fork: The Cold Fork is located at T27N R7W, Section 9 (Figure 2). The following is included because it is probable that "Cole Fork" is the same as "Cold Fork".

> ...On my trip to Sacramento I stopped over night at the Cole Fork of Cottonwood - a man named Cole kept the House...There was an old fellow living between Kelly's and Grave's, on Dry Creek and the Cole Fork of Cottonwood, known as "Old Secesh." The old fellow frequently kept lodgers, as nearly every person had to do that lived on any of the public roads or trails of that day...as cited by Cross (1941:5).

Unfortunately, no data were found nor a mention on any map of Kelly, Graves, or Old Secesh. The 1876 map shows "C. Petty John's Farm" as the closest neighbor in Section 20 along with three unnamed trails in and around his farm. R. Cole shows up on the 1888 map in Section 20.

John Hencratt (personal communication 1993) stated he moved to the Cold Fork with his parents when he was two years old in 1917. His parents purchased a two-story house which had previously been the location of the post office. When asked if he knew the meaning of Cold Fork, he stated he had always assumed the creek water was

colder than the water in nearby creeks. He had never heard of R. Cole or his stopping place but stated that Pettyjohn's was a stopping place.

Ralph Heitman (personal communication 1993) stated his grandmother Laura French Heitman was the postmistress at Cold Fork in 1918 and that he possesses an envelope with the Cold Fork postmark. He further stated Cold Fork was "...nothing but a place at the dead end of the road."

Cold Fork became known as Hunter. John and Helen Hencratt still refer to the place as Hunter even though all that remains is a cattle ranch.

Pettyjohn's: T27N R7W. This location is noted in the records for the first time on the 1876 map.

Schools

There were once ten schools within an eight mile radius of Flournoy (Hulse 1987:14) which is located approximately ten miles to the southeast of the project area. Eventually, economic conditions changed, ranches became larger, the families fewer, causing the schools to gradually close (Hulse 1987:30). In 1922, the remaining outlying schools consolidated and established the Flournoy Union Elementary School (Hulse 1987:30) which is still in operation today.

The following schools were located in the general vicinity of the project area:

Little Miss Harris's Private Boys School: A lady known as "Little Miss Harris" conducted a private all-boys school in her home from 1864 until 1867 two miles west of Paskenta at the foot of Wilder Butte. Tuition was $3 per month for a three-month term consisting of November, December, and January (Hulse 1987:14).

Coast Range School: The Coast Range School was established in 1869 five miles north of Paskenta (Hulse 1987:14).

Elkins School: The Elkins School was established in 1872 on Paskenta Road east of the Corrigan Road. In 1876 the school was moved west of Paskenta off of Toomes Camp Road (Hulse 1987:16).

Elmore School: The Elmore School was established in 1876 beside Elmore Creek southeast of the project area (Hulse 1987:16).

Headquarters School: Headquarters School was established in 1870 on the Nome Lackee Indian Reservation, west of Mill Creek and Osborn Roads (Hulse 1987:16).

Hoag School: The Hoag School was located at Mountain House (T23N R7W) and was established by Z. W. Hoag, owner of Mountain House, states John Bedford (personal communication 1993).

Hunter School: Hunter School (T27N R7W) was located approximately 1.5 miles north of Cold Fork in the northern portion of the project area on the south side of Hunter Road. A well curb still exists at the site. John Hencratt (personal communication 1993) states the number of students fluctuated and that there were "...43 at one time and never less than 10."

Schultz School: The Schultz School was a subscription school built in 1879 approximately half way between Flournoy and Paskenta (Hulse 1987:18).

THE PROJECT AREA

The "Project Area" consists of all Bureau of Land Management land scattered on the western side of Tehama County and intermingled and immediately surrounding private and state lands (Figure 11a). Parcels of BLM land included in this study zone lie within each of the following townships:

T23N R7W	T27N R7W
T24N R6W	T27N R8W
T24N R7W	T27N R9W
T25N R6W	T28N R8W
T25N R7W	T28N R9W
T26N R7W	T29N R8W
T26N R8W	

Table 2 provides a listing of various geographic locations on BLM lands as of 1995 by township and range and section followed by a topical discussion of various historical enterprises in the area. Not all of these townships included named locations on the public lands.

TABLE 2

The following list depicts places that previously existed or still exist on Bureau of Land Management land in the project area as of 1995.

<u>T24N R6W</u>	
Road (Unimproved and Unnamed)	Section 18
Nome Lackee Indian Reservation	Section 10
<u>T24N R7W</u>	
Eagle Peak	Section 22
Eagle Peak Lookout	Section 22
Eagle Peak Lookout Road	Section 21,22
Red Mountain	Section 22
<u>T26N R7W</u>	
Buck Creek	Section 18
Lanyan Trail, Lanyon Canyon Trail	Section 10,20
Long Gulch	Section 4,8
Mary Ellen Trail	Section 2
Sunflower Trail	Section 20,26,28,30
<u>T26N R8W</u>	
Ball Rock Road	Section 34
Buck Creek	Section 24
Cottonwood Creek (South Fork)	Section 20
Elkhorn Creek	Section 20
Hamilton Gulch	Section 8
Hammer Loop	Section 2

Hensley Cr. (North Fork)	Section 14
Maple Gulch	Section 2
Sulphur Creek	Section 20
Trough Spring Ridge	Section 2
T27N R8W	
Cedar Creek	Section 20
Cold Fork	Section 18,22
Digger Creek	Section 8
Freshwater Gulch Road	Section 26
Hammer Loop Road	Section 26
Kingsley Creek	Section 14,24
Mullen Gulch	Section 18
Pettyjohn Road	Section 20,26,27
Sheep Trail Gulch Creek	Section 34
Stinking Creek	Section 6,10
Trail (Unnamed)	Section 22
T27N R9W	
Brushy Ridge	Section 24
Long Pine Spring	Section 24
Mullen Gulch	Section 12
T28N R9W	
Bear Gulch	Section 22
Dry Creek	Section 2
Trail (Unnamed)	Section 22
Road (unimproved & unnamed)	Section 27,28,33,34
Wells Creek	Section 33

Mines and Mining

Mining has always been a small Tehama County industry. Total mineral production for the years 1880 through 1944 is only $1,669,700 (O'Brien 1946:186). Of all the ores mined, chromite has consistently been the most popular having benefitted by the two world wars (see Figure 11b,c).

The first-known chromite mining was conducted in 1886 by the Tehama Consolidated Chrome Co. (Wells and Hawkes 1965:159). The major part of chromite production has come from deposits in the north Elder Creek area (Rynearson 1946:192). The Grau, Kliensorge, and holdings of the Basler Mining and Development Company (Figure 11c) are all in this area (Docken et al. 1982:89).

In 1890, reports surfaced of a mine of some value near Lowrey, but production was erratic and totaled only 500 tons when the mine discontinued in 1899. Later in the early 1900's, the Basler Mining and Development Company consolidated many claims, but transportation difficulties prevented the mine from shipping, resulting in only cursory development (Figure 11c)(Docken et al.

FIGURE 11

a. View towards east of West Tehama foothills. Note dense chaparral.

b. Noble Electric Steel Company Mine

c. Basler Mining & Development Company Millsite. Note old boiler.

FIGURE 11

a

b

c

1982:94).

Known chromite mines located within or near the project area are:

Mine	Location	Remarks
Angora Mine	R7W T25N	
Basler Mining and Development Company	R7W T25N	Worked 1920's
Big Bear Mine	R7W T25N	
Black Beauty Mine	R7W T25N	
Climax Mine	R7W T25N	
Dead Pine Mine	R9W T28N	
Grau Mine	R7W T25N	Worked in 1893
Hill Mine	R7W T25N	
Joyce Mine	R7W T25N	
Kliensorge Mine	R7W T25N	Located in 1916
McArthur Mine	R9W T28N	
Mill Gulch Mine	R7W T25N	
Milton Mine	R7W T25N	
Mountain View Mine	R9W T28N	
Noble Electric Mine	R7W T25N	Worked in 1886
Ore Basin Mine	R7W T25N	
Son Louis Quartz Claim	R7W T25N	Worked 1920's
Tomhead Mine	R9W T27N	Abandoned 1918
Trilby Mine	R7W T25N	
Utah Mine	R9W T28N	
Valley View Mine	R7W T25N	

The Kliensorge Chrome Mine (T25N R7W) is of World War I vintage. Equipment was brought in on a high table perched atop cars (John Bedford, personal communication 1993). Bedford further states company employees dug many prospects in the area and spent an hour or two digging each one. Bedford worked in the area and narrated that many prospects are located "...up above Cottonwood and near Elkhorn Peak."

The Kliensorge made improvements including an aerial tramway down the mountainside and a four mile road to the main county road at Lowry (Docken et al. 1982:94).

The Noble Electric Mine only produced five tons daily and therefore did not build a mill (Figure 11b). A wagon road was built up to the workings in 1919 in order to transport the ore to the company smelter at Heroult located in Shasta County (Docken et al. 1983:94).

Chromite was mined at the Tomhead Mine, but the mine was allowed to lapse in 1918 when the demand waned (Martin et al. 1981:93-94).

Except for the production of chromite and sand and gravel, there has been very little mining activity in recent years (O'Brien 1946:186).

Logging and Lumbering

The first Tehama County lumber mill was built in approximately 1851 a short distance above the mouth of Mill Creek on the Sacramento River (Lewis 1880:23).

> In 1860 two lumber mills operated in Tehama County, the Nome Lackee Mill on Thomes Creek and the Antelope Mill on the Job Dye Ranch. Combined total production, according to the 1860 census, was 1,000,000 board feet (Grimes 1983:38).

The Patton Mill was built closer to the project area, and it was established by Dave Patton, a Mr. Gilman, and Jim Graffin, also known as Saw Mill Jim (Whitlock 1970:1). The mill and its various buildings were located at T24N R7W.

The following excerpts are from the personal notes of Fred W. Whitlock written in 1970 when he lived above Government Springs:

> ...Jim was the man of the woods and was known as the bull skinner that done the logging with ox team...When we think of the work they did and the hard life they had, we sometimes wonder how they did it. First of all they had to make a road up to the mill right from the valley. Their equipment was an ox team, a plow that took men to hold up, axes, picks and shovels, black powder for blasting and many, many hard days work. Then when that was done the mill and home was next. They got their blacksmith shop and the living quarters in place some way we know nothing about...The mill was run without steam or electricity - they depended on the water of the creek - that is still known as Mill Creek - and a large water wheel. The mill stood astride the creek so the wheel was in the water. There were two large water tanks up on the side hill south of the mill and a pipe running from them to the top of this water wheel. The water from the creek was turned into these tanks at night - then turned into the creek in the morning before the mill started. That water worked the lower part of the wheel while the water in the tanks was turned on the top of the wheel to give them the water power to run the machinery in the mill...Other things they had to do was make their own charcoal for the shop as it was very hard to get blacksmith coal those days...their coal house stood just east of the shop filled with charcoal. Another thing they had to have was a lot of brick to make fireplaces in the living quarters and other work...The brickyard was down the creek about 100 yds. below the mill...After the mill closed, Patton bought the other part of their holdings and lived there for years. He had some cattle

> that he kept in the mountains the year round...There is not much left at Patton Mill to show for the work they did, only a few fruit trees they planted years ago.

Another local lumber mill was the Watson Mill (John Bedford, personal communication 1993). The 1957 USGS Colyear Springs topographic map places five buildings at Watson in T26N R7W, Section 6. Bedford states "...when Frank Watson moved to Colyear Springs in 1948, he worked for the Forward Brothers as a timber cruiser until 1956/57. Then he built a very small mill along the road close to the old mill and operated it for two years, from 1963 to 1965, to build his new house." Bedford further stated Lester Flood and a man named Marlow ran it [Watson Mill] in the 30's when it was established, and when Watson bought it in 1948, it became known as the Watson Mill. Bedford also states the Franklin Mill was the same as the Watson Mill.

Henry Preusser began operating an existing sawmill at Franklin Point in approximately 1900 and continued until approximately 1938 (Figure 12a). Following Preusser were Marlow, Flood (first names unknown) and another whose name is unknown who operated it until the mid-1940's (John Bedford, personal communication 1993).

Agriculture

Serious agricultural endeavors were first undertaken regionally in possibly 1852 (Lewis 1880:21). The first Tehama County farmers to farm extensively were possibly Nathaniel Merrill and J. C. Tyler on Elder Creek (Lewis 1880:22). Lewis went on to claim,

> ...Tehama County is the safest and most productive farming region in the whole state of California and safe from the serious effects of drought conditions.

Wheat and barley were the first major crops (Lewis 1880:23)(Figure 12b). However, between the years 1855 and 1865 grasshoppers, droughts, and floods plagued farmers and reduced their crops dramatically. Farmers adjusted by growing winter wheat, a crop which dominated the economy of the valley between the years 1867 and 1893 (Bard et al. 1983:69).

In 1905 the United States Forest Service began managing nearby forest lands (Theodoratus 1980:23). Because forest lands had been severely overused by local ranchers, the amount of animals allowed to graze had to be dramatically reduced. Because less mountain land was available for grazing, ranchers were forced to use their foothill fields for pastureland resulting in the growing of less crops (Bard et al. 1983:70).

Figure 12

a. The Preusser Sawmill. The name of the man who started this mill is unknown; Henry Preusser obtained it in approximately 1920 and operated it until approximately 1938. Others operated the mill until the mid-1940's. Photo taken in 1939.

b. Cutting and bagging wheat near Paskenta. Circa 1890. From the collection of the Red Bluff branch of the Tehama County Library.

a

b

Livestock Ranching

Livestock ranching has been an important industry in the project area from the time of settlement. Ranchers freely moved their livestock to and from summer grazing lands located inside the project area and the nearby forests.

When the United States Forest Service took over management of the nearby forest, ranchers firmly believed it was their right to keep their animals on the land because it was part of the public domain. In addition, summer grazing in the forests was essential to them to supplement the limited forage available to their animals on private lands enabling them to stay in business (Theodoratus 1980:23). However, overgrazing was deteriorating the forest land. The Forest Service responded with a program of regulation and inspection that restricted grazing practices (Theodoratus 1980:24) much to the dismay of many local ranchers.

John Bedford, a member of a third generation western Tehama County ranching family, is well informed and outspoken about the history of the livestock industry (Bedford, n.d.):

> ...the large ranches here today bought most of the small ranches after the Forest Service took over the forest and put a stop to people grazing their stock on the mountain ranges. They put their rangers to work here to teach the stockmen how to handle their stock on mountain ranges. They promised to help the little stockman out, sure enough they did, help the little man out, yes, out for good - then out went the bigger man which has left quite a large country without any stock grazing on it. I can tell you about just a small part of this country where there was hundreds of head of livestock summered years gone by and there is less than 100 cattle grazing there these days...

Early Tehama County livestock numbers are provided by Grimes (1983:29):

	6-1-1900	4-15-1910
Cattle	20,940	25,309
Sheep and lambs	262,090	297,736
Horses	5,894	5,876

Cattle

The first cattle drive into Tehama County was made in 1837 by Ewing Young and Kit Carson who were driving 700 head to the Williamette Valley in Oregon from Santa Cruz and stopped two miles northwest of Red Bluff (Richmond 1983:32).

The 1849 Gold Rush made a big difference to the cattle industry because the miners needed beef as did the workers at the lumbers

mills that were springing up everywhere (Richmond 1983:32).

By 1852 a state law had been passed requiring the registering of cattle brands (Richmond 1983:33). The first Tehama County cattle brand was recorded in 1856 by William Allen who registered the letter "A" (Richmond 1983:34).

In 1880, the already well-established giant land and cattle company of Miller and Lux, which had been acquiring crop and grazing ground all over California, came to Tehama County. The company purchased land 25 miles west of Red Bluff (portions of it were in the project area) and ran approximately 800 to 1000 head of cattle upon it (Richmond 1983:36).

In 1903 the largest landowner in the area was the Diamond Ranch (or Range). The ranch was put together by Riley and Hardin and contained 52,280 acres and stretched more or less from Cottonwood on the north to Red Bluff on the south (John Hencratt, personal communication 1993). A large portion of this ranch was located adjacent to project area land.

Riley and Hardin purchased most of the land from homesteaders who stayed only long enough to gain title to the land in order to sell to them for a pre-arranged price (Johnson Haas Candy Company purchased the ranch around the time World War I broke out, and soon after, during the 1920's, five lawyers purchased the ranch) (Smith 1994:66). Writer Zane Grey was at one time one of the owners of Diamond Ranch (Rick Reiwitz, personal communication 1993).

Hogs

Hogs and cattle were raised on the Diamond Ranch. In the 1930's a cholera epidemic devastated the hog stock. In the 1940's the Diamond Ranch broke up (John Hencratt, personal communication 1993).

Sheep

During the 1860's the great sheep herds were established in Tehama County (Grimes 1983:30,31) and had multiplied to the extent that big drives to Idaho, and later Montana, were being conducted (Bauer 1993:23). Sheep were brought in by the first settlers and increased over the next 30 years to more than 300,000 head. By the 1880's, Tehama County had become the largest sheep producing county in California (McNabb 1983:22).

The first sheep brought into northern California were rangy, coarse-wooled Spanish-California churros. Other breeds were also brought in, mostly small flocks from five to 20 head each, bunched together and driven alongside the wagon trains as they traveled west (McNabb 1983:22).

The first recorded fine-wooled French Merino sheep band trailed into Tehama County in 1857. This band originated in Missouri with

7000 head and arrived with 4000 head. Their demand and need was so great that sheep were even transported by ship at a cost of $100 per head. Others arrived by riverboat. It is estimated between 75,000 and 100,000 sheep were trailed into Tehama County from Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Missouri between the years 1851 and 1861 (McNabb 1983:22).

The Gold Rush created an immediate need for "meat-on-the-hoof" and caused the price of sheep to rise from 75 cents and $1 per head to $12 and $14. After the Gold Rush, the market turned to wool (McNabb 1983:22,23).

A drought occurred in 1861 that was so severe it caused dust storms, water and feed to dry up, and eventually caused a high mortality rate to both sheep and cattle. Heavy rains came in December causing extreme flooding. In spite of setbacks and disasters such as this, ranching endured (Grimes 1983:31).

The first Homestead Act was passed in 1862 authorizing the distribution of public land in 160-acre parcels to each settler. The settlers filed for homesteads, purchased pre-emption rights, and proceeded to bring large amounts of sheep into the county to increase their flocks to respectable sizes (McNabb 1983:24,25).

> The plains to the east and west of the Sacramento River were ideal grazing lands and could support large flocks of sheep. Between 1870 and 1875, the wool and sheep industry made great strides in Tehama County. Red Bluff became a leading center of wool and sheep exportation. The wool was sent down the Sacramento by riverboat and around the Horn to the industrial cities on the East coast. In the early days, great herds of sheep were driven through and from Tehama County eastward, and as a result, the county was literally criss-crossed with sheep trails. California was a leading supplier of sheep to the nation, and Red Bluff was the starting point of the northern trail drives (as cited by Grimes 1983:31).

In 1862, Gorham C. Kimball took a flock of 3700 sheep to Idaho, becoming the first person to trail a large band eastward. In 1865, he drove sheep to Montana (Bauer 1993:23). Kimball owned land in the project area. Other smaller sheep drives had been made by others as early as 1860 from the project area to the mountains for summer range, but Kimball's was the first of the big trail drives (Bauer 1993:23)(see front cover).

During the last half of the 1860's new markets were found in the Rocky Mountain states for breeding ewes and long trail drives were undertaken (McNabb 1983:23).

A decline in the sheep industry began to occur in the first two decades of the 1900's because major changes were occurring on the

sheep ranges. The United States Forest Service came into being in 1905 and began to charge fees for summer pasture. A "no-burn" rule prevailed which allowed brush to grow. This caused timber clover and grass to be choked out which caused living springs and small brooks to dry up. In addition, the stock market crash of 1929 plunged sheep ranchers into the depths of The Great Depression. Sheep ranchers did not see a profit again until 1937 (McNabb 1983:27).

The southerly reaches of Tehama County were utilized by itinerant Basque sheepherders. However, according to John Bedford (personal communication 1997), the project area was not used by the "Bascos". Mr. Bedford's grandfather used Indians trailing sheep over the mountains. Nevertheless, individuals of Basque descent did eventually settle in the general study area. Raymond Anchordoguy of Corning and Colyear Springs (personal communication 1997) is a lifetime resident of the area. His father, a Basque, moved to California in 1905 from France. He eventually purchased land in Cottonwood and Modoc counties in 1916 and ran sheep on the Gallatin Ranch about 12-14 miles west of Red Bluff. From here sheep were trailed until 1935 to Modoc County in the spring when the ewes were milking lambs with a return in the fall when the ewes were dry. From 1935 until about 1944-1945 the sheep were shipped out of Red Bluff by rail to Klamath Falls and then to Modoc and trailed back. At one time there were 10,800 sheep on the Gallatin Ranch at its peak. Several other Basque settlers in Tehama County also shipped out of Red Bluff. Martin Larzabal who lived west of Red Bluff shipped sheep from Red Bluff to Keno in Oregon. John Etcheverry from the Wing Ranch on Inks Creek--a little to the north of Red Bluff--shipped to Chiloquin, Oregon. Thus, while the Basque sheepherders apparently did not use the public lands in the study area, they used nearby lands following a sheepherding tradition after permanent settlement.

Sheep continue to be an important part of the Tehama County economy. However, their numbers will never be the same due to inflated land values, high taxes, increased recreation areas for the general public, government involvement in agriculture, political programs, environmentalists, predatory animals, labor, international relations, and exports (McNabb 1983:28).

John Bedford (personal communication 1993), states there are "...no more sheep drives because there is no more feed in the mountains." Popular, well-used sheep trails as remembered by Bedford were:

Dark Canyon Trail (Lower and Upper)
Lake Hollow Trail through Bear Den
Riley Ridge
Raglin Ridge
South Ridge Trail across Thomes Creek to Elk Ridge
Summit Trail
Valentine Ridge

Goats

Mohair goats were raised "...for their mohair, not meat" (John Bedford, personal communication 1993). He further states (n.d.):

> ...Now comes some of the goats, Conklin Brothers about 1200 goats, Logan Brothers about 1000 goats and B. M. Hatch about 900 goats. There was at least 10 other small bunches of goats, I would say from 500 to 1000 in a band that run on the forest.

Other well-known goat men were the Logan brothers who made Paskenta their trading place and owned the Jeffers Ranch (Bedford n.d.). Still others were the Adams brothers, who raised approximately 2000 Angora goats at Wild Horse Mesa at the Adams Goat Ranch (Rick Reiwitz, personal communication 1993), and Ralph Heitman's grandfather who originally raised sheep but went into the goat business (Ralph Heitman, personal communication 1993).

Harry Heitman, born in Red Bluff in 1888, owned a sheep ranch at Ball's Ridge (T28N R9W). His father before him was also a sheep rancher, but went into the Angora goat business.

Goats were wintered in western Tehama County at the Greasewoods (Ralph Heitman, personal communication 1993). Rick Reiwitz (personal communication 1993) wintered 150 goats at the Greasewoods each year, a big winter range. Reiwitz said even goat men from Hayfork drove their goats to the Greasewoods.

According to Ralph Heitman (personal communication 1993):

> ...the goats were trailed all through the area on the Humboldt and Sunflower trails. A goat camp was at Sunflower Trail. They went right through Colyear Springs. Beginning in 1909 goats were trailed to the very spot where the Crystal Creek Conservation Camp was located on the northwest side of the Shasta Bally near Crystal Creek. They were trailed through Igo to Shasta Bally to Crystal Creek. In 1918 my father Harry married and bought out my grandfather's goat business.

Stock Drives

According to John Bedford (personal communication, 1993):

> ...each band of stock had a herder and a packer, the larger herds would have several men. The pack strings would be from two mules to as many as twenty and would be back for more supplies many times during the summer.

Cattle Drives

Cattlemen began taking their cattle herds to the mountains to find

summer pasture in the 1860's thus beginning the spring and fall cattle drives, a practice that continued until the 1930's (Richmond 1983:36).

Five main cattle trails left the valley. Western Tehama County cattlemen trailed their cattle farther west into the Yolla Bolly Mountains. The westside trails were considerably shorter than the Sierra side trails to the east, but the country was steeper and rougher (Richmond 1983:36).

In mid-May of 1864, Job Dye left Red Bluff and took wagons, horses and a herd of cattle estimated to be the largest ever to leave Red Bluff for Idaho (Bauer 1993:23).

According to John Bedford (n.d.), the forests were in good condition and used by most of the local ranchers for summer pasture until the advent of the Forest Service:

> ...When the stockmen and the old Indian took care of the forest, it was kept clean - whenever there was any old rubbish, like dead brush and dead logs on the ground, they burned it and there was no forest fires until Forest Service days, then they said no more burns. Now in later years you will find where those College Men have managed the forest and ranges, there are many big forest fires every year just because they have let this rubbish accumulate. When a fire does start it costs dear old Uncle's taxpayers thousands and sometimes millions of dollars besides destroying unknown amounts of timber...

Hog Drives

Hogs were driven into the foothill areas in the fall during the turn of the century and up until the 1920's to eat the acorns (Ralph Heitman, personal communication 1993).

Turkey Drives

Ralph Heitman (personal communication 1993) related that turkey flocks were driven into the area to feed on the grasshoppers. He further stated that a turkey camp once existed on the south side of Tomhead Mountain.

Trails/Roads

The first white men to blaze trails into the area were Hudson's Bay trappers who were largely responsible for the establishment, charting, and mapping of many of the earliest trails (Johnson 1984a:129).

The earliest known trail in the project area is the Humboldt Trail which meanders through many sections of the project area (see

Humboldt Trail entry in Significant Historical Places listing).

From the Red Bluff Daily News of October 6, 1984:

> ...pack trains were used before roads for wagons existed. When roads were finally carved into the mountains to the town [Paskenta], it sometimes took some work to get a wagon through.

The following list of early trails and roads was taken from pre-1900 maps:

Ball Rock Road	T26N R8W
	T28N R8W
Eagle Peak Lookout Road	T24N R7W
Freshwater Gulch Road	T27N R8W
Hammer Loop Road	T26N R7W
	T27N R7W
	T27N R8W
Humboldt Trail	T27N R8W
	T28N R9W
Lanyan Trail	T26N R7W
Mary Ellen Trail	T26N R7W
Patton Mills Road	T24N R7W
Pettyjohn Road	T27N R7W
	T27N R8W
Red Bluff to Beegum Road	T27N R7W
Red Bluff to Saddle Camp Road	T27N R7W
Red Bluff to Tombhead Mine	T27N R7W
Sunflower Trail	T26N R7W
Toomes Road	T24N R7W
Vestal Road	T27N R7W
Weemasoul Road	T27N R7W
	T27N R8W

Significant Historical Places

Eagle Peak

Eagle Peak is located in Section 21 of T24N R7W. In April of 1862, the following legendary battle took place between Indians and whites as told by John Bedford in his personal notes.

The Battle of Eagle Peak

> ...There are quite a few stories other people have told, but [I] will put it the way I see. In April 1862 word spread that Henry Watson, a grind stone settler, and an Indian boy who herded sheep for a Mr. Darling, had been killed by the Indians. In addition, several head of stock had been killed. Angered by this, the white men, under the leadership of Jack Letts of Stonyford and Rufus

> Burrows, Dick Millsaps, Tom Bedford, Tom Shannon, and R. S. Ford, and others formed a posse and took after the Indians. The combined posse trailed the Indians for the better part of two days...Led by Big Jim, a friendly Wintun Indian, the men came upon the Indians camped on the east side of Rocky Eagle Peak. There a battle ensued, which lasted about an hour and a half. A number of Indians were killed - 13, according to one story and 30 says another story. A few of the Indians escaped, but two women and a baby were taken captive. A few days later the white men, failing to get information from the Indian women regarding the leaders and strength of their tribe, killed them but spared the life of the baby. Tom Shannon was the only white man killed in battle. He was buried on the hillside in the shade of a big oak tree. R. S. Ford was wounded at Eagle Peak but lived to be carried down the hill and taken over to Newville. There he died two weeks later and was buried in the newly established Newville Cemetery...After this battle the Indians never caused any real trouble, but would steal whenever they had the chance.

The Humboldt Trail:

The Humboldt Trail was a major sheep and cattle trail in the late 19th century and later a supply road or trail from the coast to the inland valleys (Martin et al. 1981:55) (Figure 13). First mention of it is on the 1882 map which clearly shows the "Humboldt Trail" beginning at the place occupied by "Jones" in the northwestern section of T27N R8W. This map shows the trail meandering westward eventually passing through the area called "North Yolla Bolly Mt." (now known as Tedoc Gap). The trail passes by the "Pettyjohn" place, crosses over the "Greasewood Hills" to "Iron Spring", to another "spring" (unnamed) near the area of the Tedoc Gap pass, and passes through the gap. However, the 1888 map calls it the "Red Bluff to Humboldt Trail". And a few years later, the 1894 map calls it once again the "Humboldt Trail".

FIGURE 13

Route of Humboldt Trail

1894 Tehama County Map

The history of western Tehama County following Indian settlement can be best characterized as relatively short and uncomplicated. Thematically, there is a progression from early exploration and fur trapping to sporadic, late homesteading and agrarian practices related to animal husbandry and timber production. Mining was of minor consequence compared to those goldfield zones to the north.

When perusing county history, we find that Spain and Mexico first controlled California following Native American Indian use over thousands of years. During the 1820's, Spanish explorers commenced to traverse the area along the Sacramento River, possibly as far north as Shasta. Soon after, brigades of Hudson's Bay trappers began arriving in northern California to trap fur-bearing animals, primarily the beaver. These trappers were also responsible for establishing, charting, and mapping many of the earliest trails, and could well have worked the western Tehama County streams.

Mexican land grants began being issued to newly naturalized Mexican citizens (former Americans) beginning in 1844. All the land grants contained approximately 25,000 acres, and all were situated alongside the Sacramento River approximately 10 miles to the east of the project area.

In 1846, the recent land grantees revolted against Mexico, and when it was finished 25 days later, California was brought into the republic free of Mexican control. Soon after, in the late 1840's, the Gold Rush commenced and the influx of thousands of goldseekers caused immediate and severe hardships to the resident Indians. Gold was almost nonexistent in the project area, but was mined to the north, south, and east.

Competition for food between the Indians and the goldseekers ballooned from confrontations to bloody battles. As an outgrowth of these conflicts, reservations were established in the vicinity of the project area at Nome Lackee and Paskenta. These were eventually terminated. Overall, evidence of historic Native American use in the project area is nearly absent.

Red Bluff was established beside the Sacramento River and immediately became known as the head of river navigation. Steamboats plied the waters to Red Bluff from major cities to the south carrying much-needed merchandise and supplies. The supplies were transferred to wagons or onto the backs of mules and carried overland to the many mining camps spread throughout northern California. At least one major trail, the Humboldt, crossed through the project area.

Tehama County was created in 1856 from sections of existing Shasta, Butte and Colusa counties. From the beginning, the wealth of Tehama County was rooted in the land. Crops began being planted in the early 1850's, mainly barley and wheat, because the long hot summers were advantageous to their growth. These grain fields were

the early 1850's, mainly barley and wheat, because the long hot summers were advantageous to their growth. These grain fields were located just east of the foothills.

Livestock ranching became an early important industry throughout Tehama County, including the project area. Ranchers of cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats freely moved their stock to and from summer grazing lands located inside the project area and the nearby forests to the west.

In 1872, the Oregon and California Railroad began laying railroad tracks approximately 10 miles to the east of the foothills in a perpendicular north/south line. Railroad lands were intermingled with government land in the project area. The railroad changed the pattern of life for Tehama County. It provided much-needed reliable transportation and commercial advantages, superseded river navigation, and spurred the economy. About this same time, the government began surveying the land, and we see the first homesteads in the project area. Much of the patented and unpatented land, however, never saw much development.

Paskenta has always been the closest Euroamerican settlement to the project area and at one time included blacksmith shops, a hotel, general stores, a laundry, and saloons, and for a period of time, a rancheria of the Nomlaki Indians.

Early in the 20th century, health springs arose in the north coast ranges, including resorts at Colyear Springs and Hensley Springs, both of which are near project area parcels.

In summation, the historic findings of the project area are relatively minor compared to other portions of Tehama County. The Sacramento River meanders in a somewhat north/south course through the central portion of the county out of the project area and to the east. This river and Red Bluff are among the most important historic focuses in Tehama County. Western Tehama County, on the other hand, was an economic appendage to the commercial and transportation center focused at Red Bluff and the river. As a result, we can count few famous non-Indian people, places, or events that would be considered significant on a National Register of Historic Places scale when considering effects from modern land development actions. The post-contact history of western Tehama County foothills is not unimportant. It reflects more on common folk trying to make a living in a marginal environment by Euroamerican standards. In many ways the history here is hidden and transitional between places and events nearby and afar.

LANDMARKS/PLACENAMES OF WESTERN TEHAMA COUNTY

The following list is not strictly restricted to the project area. All listings are located in western Tehama County.

Ball Rock
T24N R8W, Section 2. This location is east of Toomes Camp Road and approximately 15 miles west of Paskenta. It was so named because it is a big, bald, rock mountain (Anonymous n.d.).

Ball Rock Road
T24N R7W, T24N R8W. Ball Rock Road took its name from nearby Ball Rock (Anonymous n.d.).

Bowers Creek
T23N R8W. This drainage heads in Section 25 and was named for the Bowers family (Anonymous n.d.).

Browns Camp
T25N R8W, Section 6. The camp was named for Milt Brown who ran cattle on North Yolla Bolly and built a cabin at the head of Elder Creek on the North Fork (Anonymous n.d.).

Budden Canyon
T28N R8W. The canyon was designated for Billy Budden in approximately 1918. Budden lived in the canyon during the winter but left every spring pushing a wheelbarrow filled with his belongings up over Beegum towards Harrison Gulch (John Hencratt, personal communication 1993).

Buck Camp
T26N R8W, Section 7. Buck Camp is south of Tomhead Mountain and was a hunter's pack camp operated by sportsman O. J. Harold. Not surprisingly, the camp was named after buck deer (Anonymous n.d.).

Burch Creek
T23N R4W, Section 7. This creek runs NE through T23N R7W. It was named for the Burch family (Anonymous n.d.).

Burrill Homestead
T27N R7W, Section 26. The homestead was named for the Charles Burrill family (Anonymous n.d.).

Burt Place
T24N R8W, Section 5. The Burt Place was formerly the Griffin Ranch. The Burts are a long-time Tehama County family (Anonymous n.d.).

Cat Ridge
T24N R7W, Sections 13 and 24. This ridge was named for the resident mountain lions (Anonymous n.d.).

Cedar Springs
T23N R7W, Section 31. The springs are just north of Round Valley Road. They were named for the cedar trees which grow in the area (Anonymous n.d.).

Cold Spring Creek
T24N R8W, Section 3. This geographic location was designated after the very cold creek water which is fed by many springs (Anonymous n.d.).

Cold Fork
T27N R7W. Cold Fork of Cottonwood Creek was named for the very cold water. It was the location of historical crossroads and a small settlement. The locale is also known as Hunter (John Hencratt, personal communication 1993).

Colyear Springs
T26N R7W, Section 30. The actual springs are slightly north of Colyear Springs Road. Here can be found the location of mineral springs and many different kinds of mineral waters. It was formerly used as a mineral bath resort and was named after Mr. Colyear who lived there. The old Colyear Springs Road was changed to Montgomery Road (Anonymous n.d.).

Dark Canyon
T24N R8W, Sections 15, 22, 27 and 34. This feature was named for the deep, cold, and dark canyon terrain (Anonymous n.d.).

Diamond Ranch
The original cattle brand for this ranch was a diamond with the letter "R" inside. However, this brand didn't work because it blotched, and it was changed to a diamond with the letter "R" on the right side (John Hencratt, personal communication 1993).

Digger Pine Hill
T23N R7W, Section 1. This hill is slightly north of the former Paskenta Indian Rancheria. It was named for the digger pine trees (Anonymous n.d.).

Eagle Peak
T24N R7W, Section 22. Eagle Peak was named for a tall rock pile which was a nesting ground for eagles (Anonymous n.d.).

Eagle Rock
T24N R7W, Section 22. This location is close to Eagle Peak and was named for the same reason (Anonymous n.d.).

Elder Creek
This perennial stream was named for the numerous elder trees growing along its banks.

Flournoy
T24N R5W, Section 22. This small settlement was designated after George H. Flournoy, town postmaster (Helen Coates, personal communication 1993).

Franklin Point
T25N R7W, Section 5. The Franklin place is near the point. It was named after the Franklin family (Anonymous n.d.).

Gleason Peak
T25N R6W, Section 11. All we know is that this place was named for the Gleason family (Anonymous n.d.).

Greasewood Hill
T27N R8W, Section 35. The geographical location was labeled for the greasewood (chamise) bush which grows all over the area (Anonymous n.d.). The hill was used as range for cattle and goats (John Hencratt, personal communication 1993).

Greasewood Loop
This location is a road around Greasewood Hill which was used because the greasewood (chamise) was too thick to go through (Anonymous n.d.).

Hall Ridge
T23N R8W, Section 24. The ridge was named for the Hall family (Anonymous n.d.).

Hammer Loop
T26N R8W, Section 1. At this location there is a house built by a Mr. Hammer and his brother who made their own electricity. Another brother was a mechanical genius who built a "hill-climber" (Anonymous n.d.).

Hatch Flat
T23N R7W, Section 9. Simply put, the flat was named after the Hatch family (Anonymous n.d.).

Henleyville
T24N R4W, Section 4. The hamlet was named for the Henley family (Anonymous n.d.).

Humboldt Trail
This important trail was an old cattle and sheep route (Rick

Reiwitz, personal communication 1993), a major trail in the late 19th century and later a supply road from the coast to inland valleys (Martin et al. 1981:55). This way was also known as the Red Bluff to Humboldt Trail.

Hunter
T27N R7W. Hunter was a small settlement location including a school and post office. This place was also known as Cold Fork.

Jewett Creek
T24N R5W. The upper drainage of this creek heads in Section 13. It was named after the Jewett family (Anonymous n.d.).

Kliensorge Mine
T25N R7W, Section 27. This chromite location was named for the Kliensorge family who operated the mine (Anonymous n.d.).

McCarty Creek and McCarty Road
T24N R6W, Section 28. Both places were named after the McCarty family (Anonymous n.d.).

McMoran Flat
(T27N R7W). This location was named for Old Man McMoran who lived on the flat in the 1920's and raised horses (John Hencratt, personal communication 1993).

Montgomery Road
This route was first known as Colyear Springs Road. See Colyear Springs.

Mountain House
T23N R7W. This place was established as Mountain House Ranch by Z. W. and L. G. Hoag. A school was instituted in the house and lumber was stored and stacked close by during the summer (Bedford, n.d:3). BLM land is located less than one-half mile southwest of Mountain House (Theodoratus 1984:125).

Nome Lackee Indian Reservation
This short-lived reservation was named for the Nirmack, Nome Cult, and Nome Lackee Indians (Allen 1967:21).

Panther Rock
T26N R7W, Section 15. This prominent rock was named for the panthers who once heavily roamed the area between Mary Ellen Place and Grizzly Creek (Anonymous n.d.).

Paskenta
T23N R6W, Section 4. This town was designated after the Wintun Indian name meaning "under the hill" (Kroeber 1976:896).

Pepperwood
T25N R7W, Section 21. The location was designated for the pepper-tasting plants that grow in the area in the spring (Anonymous n.d.).

Pigpen Creek
T26N R6W, Section 33. This location was colorfully earmarked after the pig pens built alongside the creek (Anonymous n.d.).

Raglin Ridge
T25N R8W, Sections 22, 23 and 24. This well-known ridge was designated after either Ike or Riley Raglin (Anonymous n.d.).

Red Mountain
T24N R7W, Section 4. The mountain was named for the color of the soil (Anonymous n.d.).

Reeds Creek
T27N R6W. Reeds Creek has its headwaters in sections 29 and 32. It was named after E. G. Reed who owned land in the area (Anonymous n.d.).

Riley Ridge
T24N R7W. This location was probably named for land baron William Riley, cattle and hog rancher. He accumulated vast amounts of land with partner Hardin (Riley and Hardin).

Round Mountain
T24N R7W, Section 29. This geographical spot was named for the symmetry of the hill (Anonymous n.d.).

Saddle Camp
T27N R8W, Section 29. This location was once a large annual hunting camp and resort place with pack-in facilities only (Anonymous n.d.).

Saunders Place
T25N R6W, Section 4. This place was named after Ellison Saunders, owner of the Diamond Range, the Pettyjohn place, and the Vestal place (Anonymous n.d.). Another Ellison Saunders Ranch was located at T27N R7W.

Slate Creek
T24N R7W, Section 31. The creek was identified for the slate rock formations in the area.

Sunflower Flat
Here there was not much feed. The flat was used by goats (John Bedford, personal communication 1993).

Tehama

The origin of this name is unknown. "Tee-hay-mah" is possibly of Indian origin. Some sources claim the word means high water, referring to Sacramento River floods, while others state the word means low land or shallow. Another source states Tehama may derive from the Mexican word for "shingle", while yet another claims that Tehama is of Arabic origin meaning hot lowlands.

Tomhead Mountain

This location is shown on the earliest maps as Tombhead Mountain. The name origin is unknown.

Yolla Bolly

This is an Indian name meaning big mountain.

TABLE 3

WESTERN TEHAMA COUNTY
HISTORY FILE INFO
from EARLY SURVEY MAPS/RECORDS

SECTION	ACRES	TYPE ENTRY	SERIAL FILE	DATE	REMARKS
T23N R7W					
14	160	HE Pat	M 2646	11-10-1879	Canc 5-13-1880
Various	5,693.78	RRG Pat	12	3-22-1880	
14	160	CE Pat	7180	3-30-1880	
14	160	CE Pat	7181	3-30-1880	
12	149.76	CE Pat	7182	3-30-1880	
12	111.72	HE Pat	M2979	4-7-1881	Canc 4-8-1884
12	148.16	CE Pat	7459	2-20-1882	
12	147.76	HE Pat	1402	11-20-1884	
2	158.59	HE Pat	M4073	7-30-1885	Canc 11-20-1896
14	120	CE Pat	8521	7-10-1889	
14	160	HE Pat	1744	7-30-1889	
12	111.72	HE Pat	2035	8-8-1892	
2	160	HE Pat	M4828	11-16-1894	Canc 7-30-1900
10	81.40	HE Pat	2565	10-12-1900	
10	80	HE Pat	2695	10-16-1903	
2	158.59	HE Pat	2709	4-8-1904	
2	160	HE Pat	S01190	3-6-1905	Canc 8-29-1912
10	160	HE Pat	S011631	1-29-1918	Rel 5-7-1920
10	160	HE Pat	S012111	1-2-1919	Rel 3-9-1921
10	160	HE Pat	S013010	5-7-1920	Rel 3-29-1921
2	480	SRHE	S013045	9-20-1921	Rel 12-13-1926
10	160	HE Pat	952699	2-3-1925	S 013690
10	160	SRHE	952700	2-3-1925	S 013728
T24N R7W					
26	160	HE Pat	S 012613	10-17-1919	Canc 3-21-1925
Various	10,480.21	RRG Pat	12	3-22-1880	2-26-1941
26	160	HE Pat	M 4072	7-30-1888	Canc 6-13-1891
26	160	HE Pat	2378	2-17-1897	
26	160	HE Pat	S01052	12-19-1901	Canc 7-21-1910
26	160	HE Pat	4276	3-8-1907	
T25N R7W					
1	507.10	RRG Pat	10	1-24-1880	
Various	10,377.23	RRG Pat	12	3-22-1880	
26	160	HE Pat	M3863	7-30-1886	Canc 1-27-1894
14	160	HE Pat	S01008	11-4-1898	Canc 4-30-1910
22	160	HE Pat	M5081	12-8-1898	Canc 1-16-1900
14	160	HE Pat	S01011	12-8-1898	Canc 7-21-1910
26	160	HE Pat	2530	11-4-1899	
22	160	HE Pat	M5132	1-17-1900	Canc 10-26-1905
4	160	HE Pat	M5156	4-16-1900	Canc 2-9-1905
26	160	HE Pat	2638	8-12-1901	
26	160	HE Pat	2647	8-15-1901	
34	160	HE Pat	S 01049	11-15-1901	Canc 8-23-1910
T26N R7W					
24	80	HE Pat	Shasta 524	3-11-1879	Canc 6-11-1881
Numerous	3,038.36	RRG Pat	11	1-24-1880	
Numerous	5,761.42	RRG Pat	13	3-31-1880	
30	40	HE Pat	300	2-3-1883	
32	160	HE Pat	894	8-22-1890	
24	160	HE Pat	1671	3-13-1895	

T26N R7W Cont'd

2	160	HE Pat	Red 4302	5-1-1900	Canc 6-29-1905
2	159.19	HE Pat	Red 0768	5-8-1903	Rel 12-9-1910
24	160	HE Pat	Red 0852	6-8-1904	Rel 2-16-1910
10	162.07	HE Pat	S 05522	1-6-1911	Rel 1-29-1918
10	161.79	HE Pat	S 05525	1-10-1911	Rel 8-17-1915
4	157.32	HE Pat	193067	4-27-1911	Red 01892
2	160	HE Pat	209576	6-22-1911	Red 0977
24	160	HE Pat	S 05951	2-4-1913	Rel 2-16-1917
2	159.18	HE Pat	S 07678	9-19-1914	Rel 4-23-1915
2	158.88	HE Pat	S 08073	2-25-1915	Canc 9-27-1920
10	161.79	HE Pat	S 08660	10-10-1916	Rel 1-29-1918
2	39.30	CE Pat	741047	3-22-1920	S 011359
2	159.18	HE Pat	791832	1-24-1921	S 08880
Numerous	2242.23	RRIS Pat	816558	7-28-1921	
24	320	HE Pat	877884	8-29-1922	S 010643
30	80	HE Pat	S 014741	11-1-1923	Rel 2-2-1924

T26N R8W

Numerous	3,840	RRG Pat	13	3-31-1880	
14	160	HE Pat	724	8-24-1888	
5,8	160	HE Pat	2075	7-26-1899	
30	160	HE Pat	Red 0168	4-25-1901	Canc 2-19-1909
34	160	HE Pat	Red 4915	6-9-1903	Canc 7-21-1905
34	40	HE Pat	2460	10-1-1903	
34	160	HE Pat	Red 0466	1-8-1904	Rel 11-4-1908
9	160	HE Pat	Red 01936	6-21-1904	Rel 5-1-1911
34	640	FLS Pat	8600	10-10-1904	
19,31,33	1,281.68	RRG Pat	115	11-11-1904	
21	160	HE Pat	Red 0964	6-17-1905	Rel 5-7-1909
34	160	HE Pat	Red 0470	9-11-1905	Rel 12-23-1908

T27N R7W

32	353.67	SRHE	S014433	3-8-1924	Rel 10-20-1927
32	594.82	SRHE Pat	1100646	1-5-1939	S 023404

T27N R8W

19	159.20	HE Pat	193057	4-27-1911	Red 0856
26	160	HE Pat	313941	2-8-1913	Red 01746
28	80	HE Pat	344916	6-30-1913	Red 0973
26	160	HE Pat	S09953	1-10-1917	Canc 5-17-1922
Numerous	3,390.82	RRG Pat	816550	7-28-1921	
14	160	SRHE	S013790	8-12-1922	Canc 9-16-1927
19	318.24	RRG Pat	928973	1-11-1924	
24	640	SRHE	S015057	2-5-1925	Rel 4-18-1930
4	236.55	SRHE Pat	967866	10-14-1925	
27	520	RRG Pat	980799	6-11-1926	
33	80	HE Pat	Red 4526	8-29-1901	Canc 5-12-1908
23,24	160	HE Pat	Red 0818	1-28-1904	Canc 8-22-1911
33	80	HE Pat	S05090	7-18-1905	Rel 11-24-1911
14	160	HE Pat	S05122	10-3-1906	Canc 3-3-1914
22	160	HE Pat	128920	5-9-1910	Red 0747

T28N R8W

31	640	RRG Pat	18	6-24-1880	
33	640	RRG Pat	18	6-24-1880	

T28N R9W

22,26,27	160	HE Pat	644154	8-13-1918	S05591
26	160	HE Pat	S012785	1-9-1920	Rel 1-3-1923
26,27	160	HE Pat	Red 4543	10-4-1901	Canc 6-1-1908
Numerous	5,158.65	RRG Pat	928793	1-11-1924	
33	120	RRG Pat	980799	6-11-1926	
28,33	480	SRHE Pat	987804	10-21-1926	
36	640	SG	Act of Cong	1-25-1927	
26	640	SRHE Pat	999770	4-8-1927	
1	79.79	SRHE Pat	S017229	11-11-1927	
1	79.79	RRG Pat	1022425	1-16-1929	
26	320	SRHE Pat	1048870	8-14-1931	
1	79.93	SRHE Pat	1051320	11-3-1931	
33	160	SRHE Pat	S026732	10-5-1932	
15	120	CE Pat	1351	5-6-1889	
33	160	HE Pat	Red 0658	10-4-1901	Canc 5-24-1909

T29N R8W

34	640	SRHE Pat	1039409	8-16-1930	S016905

REFERENCES CITED

Allen, Susan
1967 The Nome Lackee Indian Reservation. In Wagon Wheels 1967, pp. 21-36. Tehama.

Anonymous
n.d. Landmarks of Western Tehama County. Ms. on file, Tehama County Library, Red Bluff.

Bard, J. C., C. I. Busby, and L. S. Kobori
1983 A Cultural Resources Overview and Inventory of the Proposed Thomes-Newville Reservoir, Glenn and Tehama Counties, California. Submitted to Department of Water Resources, Red Bluff.

Bauer, Margaret C.
1983a Mexican Land Grants. In Tehama County Memories 1983, pp. 6-12. Tehama.

1983b Sternwheelers Steamed Along the Sacramento. In Tehama County Memories 1983, pp. 12-17. Tehama.

1993 The California Trail - The Tehama County Wagon Road. In An Occasional Publication of the Tehama County Museum. Tehama.

Bedford, John
n.d. Miscellaneous personal notes. On file at the Bureau of Land Management, Redding.

Bureau of Land Management (General Land Office)
1860 GLO field notes.

Cross, R. H.
1941 The Early Inns of California - Shasta County. Unpublished personal notes. On file at the Bureau of Land Management, Redding.

Docken, Robert, Albert L. Hurtado, Maryln Lortie, Charles A. Litzinger, Paul Howard, and David L. Felton
1982 Cultural Resource Overview for the Mendocino National Forest and East Lake Planning Unit, BLM, California, Volume II, History. Submitted to USDA, Mendocino National Forest, Willows, and Bureau of Land Management, Ukiah.

Frank, B. F., and H. W. Chappell
1881 The History and Business Directory of Shasta County. Independent Book and Job Printing House. Redding.

Grimes, Mary Lee
1983 The First Fifty Years, A Pictorial Essay of Tehama County, 1856-1906. Quality Printing, Red Bluff.

Hitchcock, Ruth
1982 Leaves of the Past, 1828-1880; A Pioneer Register, Including an Overview of the History and Events of Early Tehama County. Publication No. 10, Association for Northern California Records and Research. California State University, Chico.

Hoover, Mildred Brooke
1958 Historic Spots in California. Stanford University Press, Stanford.

Hopkins, Mrs. C. B.
1963 Early Settlers of Tehama County. Ms. on file at Tehama County Library, Red Bluff.

Hulse, Jim
1987 Schools of Yesteryears. In Tehama County Memories 1987, pp. 14-21. Tehama.

Hunt, Ann
1967 Trappers in Shasta County. In The Covered Wagon 1967, pp. 17-30. Shasta Historical Society, Redding.

Johnson, Jerald J., and Dorothea J. Theodoratus
1984a Cottonwood Creek Project, Shasta and Tehama Counties, California, Tehama Lake Intensive Cultural Resources Study. Submitted to U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento.

1984b Cottonwood Creek Project, Shasta and Tehama Counties, California, Dutch Gulch Lake Intensive Cultural Resources Survey. Submitted to U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento.

Kroeber, A. L.
1976 Handbook of the Indians of California (Reprint). Dover Publications, Inc., New York.

Lewis, E. J.
1880 Tehama County, California, Illustrations Descriptive of its Scenery. Elliott & Moore, San Francisco.

Martin, Ilse B., David T. Hodder, and Clark Whitaker
1981 Overview of the Cultural Historic Resources of Euro-American and Other Immigrant Groups in the Shasta-Trinity National Forest. Submitted to USDA, Shasta-Trinity National Forest, Redding.

McNabb, Anne
1983 Tehama for Years Leading California Sheep County. In Tehama County Memories, pp. 22-28. Tehama.

O'Brien, J. C.
1946 Mines and Mining in Tehama County, California. In California Journal of Mines and Geology, Volume 42, No. 3, pp. 186-189.

Petersen, Edward
1974 Cottonwood, The Brief History of a Small California Town. Privately printed, Redding.

Rehse, Mrs. Otto
1974 The Historic Simpson Finnell Ranch. In Wagon Wheels 1974, pp. 34-37. Tehama.

Richmond, Lillian
1983 Cattle Always Important Tehama County Industry. In Tehama County Memories 1983, pp. 29-37. Tehama.

Rynearson, G. A.
1946 Chromite Deposits of the North Elder Creek Area, Tehama County, California. In USGS Bulletin 945-G. United States Government Printing Office, Washington.

Smith, D.
1991 The Dictionary of Early Shasta County History - 1st Edition. Privately printed. Redding.

1994 The History of Cottonwood - Now and Then. Privately printed. Redding.

Southern, May
n.d. Miscellaneous history data. On file at Shasta Courthouse Museum, Shasta.

Stoddard, Michael
1967 Vincent E. Geiger in California. In Wagon Wheels 1967, pp. 4-20. Tehama.

Theodoratus Cultural Research, Inc.
1984 Ethnographic Inventory for Public Law 95-341 North Central Califrnia. Submitted to USDA, Shasta-Trinity National Forest, Redding, Mendocino National Forest, Willows, and Bureau of Land Management, Redding.

Theodoratus, Dorothea J.
1980 Cultural/Historical Overview: Six Rivers National Forest. Submitted to USDA, Six Rivers National Forest, Eureka.

Wells, F. G., and H. E. Hawkes
1965 Geological Investigations of Chromite in California. In Geological Survey, Bulletin 134, p. 159. United States Government Printing Office, Washington.

Whitlock, Fred W.
1970 The Patton Mill and Dave Patton. Ms. on file, Bureau of Land Management, Redding.

LIST OF MAPS

1860 United States Department of the Interior, General Land Office. Surveyor General Plat Maps. On file at the Bureau of Land Management, Redding.

1878 U. S. Surveyor General Plat Maps. On file at the Bureau of Land Management, Redding.

1888 Personalized, cut-to-size (pocket size) Tehama County township maps. On file in the Tehama County Library, Red Bluff.

1901 U. S. Surveyor General Plat Maps. On file at the Bureau of Land Management, Redding.

1910 U. S. Surveyor General Plat Maps. On file at the Bureau of Land Management, Redding.

1964 Bureau of Land Management Road Right-of-Way Status Map. On file at the Bureau of Land Management, Redding.

1965 Bureau of Land Management Road Right-of-Way Status Map. On file at the Bureau of Land Management, Redding.

1975 Willows Quadrangle 1:000 000 Scale Series (Planimetric). Printed by the Bureau of Land Management. On file at the Bureau of Land Management, Redding.

1980 Red Bluff 30x60 Minute Quadrangle. Printed by the Bureau of Land Management. On file at the Bureau of Land Management, Redding.

BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 85, OC-521
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225